

BARGAIN SALE

STILL GOING ON AT

FAY'S.

PRICES ON WINTER OVERCOATS, SUITS
AND SWEATERS REDUCED TO PRICES THAT
SELL EVERY TIME IF YOU ARE INTEREST-
ED. COME IN AND LET US SAVE YOU MON-
EY ON CLOTHING. WINTER GOODS MUST
GO TO MAKE ROOM FOR SPRING GOODS.
BARGAINS IN BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS.

W. H. FAY.

Highest in Quality.

26
S. K. Ames
Stores

Lowest in Price.

The Banner

Which has made each succeeding year
our banner year. Our customers ap-
preciate it for it makes them dollar

Best Fancy Vermont Creamery Butter.....27c
Best Full Cream Cheese, mild or strong, lb.....16c
Fresh New Laid Eggs, dozen.....28c
Best Salt Pork, backs, lb.....10c
North's Best Lard, lb.....10c

AMES' BUTTER AND TEA STORE,

35 Congress St., Portsmouth.

26 Branch Stores in New England.

THE LATEST Everstick Rubbers

For Men and Women

DO NOT DRAW THE FEET. ARE NOT CLUMSY.

IF YOU CAN SEE THEM IN OUR WINDOWS.

The White Shoe Store,

Duncan & Storer

5 MARKET ST., PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

SIGNAL MAIL BOXES

For Rural Mail Service --- Prices
\$1.50, \$2.25 and \$2.75 Each.

THESE ARE THE ONLY MAIL BOXES APPROVED BY THE U.
S. POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

A. P. Wendell & Co.,

2 MARKET SQUARE

PISTOL BULLET

Greeted Husband In Hav- erhill, Mass.

WIFE SAYS SHE FIRED THE SHOT

Albert Bonnelle Of Nashua Sought a Reconciliation

INSTEAD, HE FOUND A BED IN A CITY HOSPITAL

Haverhill, Mass., Feb. 5.—While Albert Bonnelle of Nashua, N. H., lay on the floor of the apartment of his wife, Mrs. Ida Bonnelle, a palm reader of this city on Sunday, bleeding from a bullet wound in the head, he accused first his wife and then A. L. Morrell, her manager, of shooting him.

Bonnelle was removed to the Hale Hospital, where his case was placed on the dangerous list, and Mrs. Bonnelle was locked up on a charge of assault, with intent to kill, Morrell being also held as a witness.

Mrs. Bonnelle told the police that her husband fired at her first. She showed an abrasion of her right arm and a bullet hole through her sleeve, and claimed that she fired at him in self defense.

When the police rushed up to Mrs. Bonnelle's apartment on the second floor of 156 Merrimack street, they found Mrs. Bonnelle and Morrell endeavoring to staunch the blood which was pouring from the wounded man's mouth. The police were considerably confused at the contradictory statements of the wounded man, but realizing his condition, took him at once to the Hale Hospital.

On reaching the police station Mrs. Bonnelle stated that she had not been living with her husband for about nine months. She said that she was engaged in palm reading and that Morrell was her manager. Her husband arrived from Nashua on Sunday, and when he appeared in the room, Mrs. Bonnelle said, she was seated by a table reading, while Morrell was sitting by a window. Bonnelle, upon entering the room, demanded "a private reading immediately," and asked his wife to go into the back room.

She started to follow him, but as he appeared very angry at Morrell's presence, she decided not to go. Mrs. Bonnelle said that her husband drew a revolver from his hip pocket and fired at her, the bullet grazing her arm. She reached over to a table and drew a thirty-two caliber automatic revolver from beneath two books. She aimed at her husband's head and fired. Bonnelle fell to the floor with a shriek.

Both weapons were found by the police upon their arrival. Each was worn and each had one exploded cartridge. The police stated later that Mrs. Bonnelle appeared very composed and insisted that she fired the shot at her husband. Bonnelle, however, after first declaring that his wife shot him and that she fired first, changed his statement a few minutes later and declared that Morrell fired the shot.

Sought a Reconciliation

Nashua, Feb. 5.—Albert Bonnelle, who was shot by his wife at Haverhill, Mass., on Sunday, left his boarding place in this city this morning in the best of spirits and told some of

his friends that he was going to Haverhill to make up with his wife and would return with her in the evening.

Bonnelle has been a resident of this city for the last two years, and about eight months ago his wife became separated from him and is known to have been doing business as a palmist in Providence and Boston.

Bonnelle, who is a woodworker by trade, is an employee of the Maine Manufacturing Company, its factory being near Nashua Junction.

NEWS OF KITTERY

Chorus Choir Concert Is Announced For Feb. 15

Kittery, Feb. 5.—The social held on Saturday evening in the vestry of the Second Methodist Church was a very enjoyable one. About forty enjoyed the collation which the young people had prepared. There was also a short but interesting program, which was as follows:

Instrumental solo, Margaret Jackson
Vocal solo, Gay Horrocks
Reading, Miss Luella Smith
Vocal solo, Miss Bertha Patch
Instrumental solo, Mildred Donnell
Vocal solo, Miss Millie Damon
Instrumental solo, Amy Fernald
Recitation, Ruth Remick

Mr. and Mrs. William Patch of Amesbury, Mass., passed Saturday with the parents of the former, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Patch of Love lane. George O. Wilson, Jr., is reported to be out of danger and it is hoped he will improve daily.

Miss Bertha Patch is the guest of relatives in Amesbury, Mass.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the Second Methodist Church will hold a picnic circle Thursday afternoon and evening at the home of Mrs. Margaret Norton on Government street. Cake, pie or beans will be accepted for the occasion.

Mrs. J. Orville Ous of Malden, Mass., is the guest, of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. N. H. Jenkins of Otis avenue.

There will be a rehearsal this evening in the parlors of the Second Christian Church of the chorus choir. The first concert is announced for Thursday, Feb. 15, and tickets are now on sale.

COAL STRIKE POSSIBLE

One May Be Ordered For First of April

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 5.—It is intimated at the international headquarters of the United Mine Workers of America that before the adjournment of the present session of the executive board Secretary W. B. Wilson will be instructed to prepare a formal strike order effective on April 1, in order to avoid the reassembling of the board after the adjournment of the present session. No meeting of the board was held on Sunday.

Getting Ready

Mahanoy City, Pa., Feb. 5.—The colliers throughout the anthracite region have orders to operate at full capacity from now until next April. A number of washeries in the Schuylkill field that have been closed will resume operations tomorrow on full time. The companies expect to add 2,000,000 tons of coal to their storage stock in the next eight weeks.

BIGGER ANIMALS HERE

The Boston Sunday papers are presenting pictures of what they call large cats from Lynn and other cities. While these cats are of good size they do not compare with some of the animals owned by people in this city.

HAS NOT TAKEN CHARGE

Eugene Williams, the new commissioner of Haven Park, has not as yet taken charge and probably will not assume the duties until he hears the result of his bid for the removal of the brown-tail moth nests.

FORTY-FIVE OUT

Iron Workers At Paper Mill Quit

BUT NOT CONCERNING WAGES OR HOURS

Foreman Dell Says The Strike Is A Sympathetic One

MANGER MORGAN SAYS THAT MORE MEN WILL COME THIS WEEK

Forty-five men employed by Milliken Brothers at the plant of the Publishers' Paper Company at Freeman's Point went out on a sympathetic strike on Saturday.

These men were ordered out by a delegate from Boston on Saturday. The report that the strike was concerning wages or hours was denied.

by Foreman Dell to a representative of The Herald on Sunday.

The strike is said to be due to some trouble between the union and the American Bridge Company, relating to the employment of non-union men.

Men, it is said, are being taken off the large jobs all over the country where the work is being done by the New York Builders' Association, which includes three firms,—Milliken Brothers, the American Bridge Company and one other.

Manager Morgan stated to The Herald on Sunday that he expects to have another gang of ironworkers here by Wednesday or Thursday. Nearly all the strikers have left the city.

REPORTED WRECKED

Portsmouth Built Schooner On Rocks At Seal Island

The two-masted schooner Yankee Maid, built in this city in 1858 is said to be wrecked on Seal Island, near Rockland, Me.

The schooner was employed in removing a cargo from the wrecked brig Atlanta and was blown on the rocks by a northwesterly gale.

The schooner is fifty-eight gross tons and is owned by Rockland parties.

Woman loves a clear, rosy complexion. Burdock Blood Bitters purifies the blood, clears the skin, restores ruddy sound health.

FOR THE DEPOSITORS

Receiver Working In Their Interests

STATUS OF PROVIDENT COMPANY'S AFFAIRS

Boston, Feb. 5.—Negotiations between the receivers of the Provident Securities Banking Company and Charles D. Gurley, one of the directors of the defunct company, with a view of realizing on the securities now held by the company, having been broken off by the former, it is expected that some other method will be used toward obtaining a return to the 9000 depositors of the \$12,000, which they placed in the company's hands.

A. S. Hall, one of the receivers, states that there is a good prospect of realizing at least fifty per cent. on the notes of a New Jersey Company amounting to \$13,000 held by the Provident Company. The receivers are also hopeful of the shares in the Colorado Irrigation Company.

The company holds 142,500 shares.

(Continued on page four.)

GEORGE B. FRENCH CO.

BECAUSE THESE ARE USEFUL

IN EVERY HOUSEHOLD IS ONE REASON WHY WE OFFER
THEM AT SPECIAL PRICES FOR A FEW DAYS --- IN
RENOVATING AND ARRANGING OUR
ENLARGED

KITCHEN FURNISHING DEPARTMENT

WE FIND SOME SURPLUS STOCK SUCH AS EVERYBODY
HAS USE FOR --- TO GIVE YOU OPPORTUNITY
TO REPLENISH

Here Are Some Strikingly Low Prices.

Nickel Tea and Coffee Pots, 2 quart size regular price \$1.00, for.....	69c	Double Boiler of Grey Enamel, best for cereal cooking, 3 pint size, worth 75c, for.....	49c
Gem Baking Pans, of Plate Tin, were 20c, now.....	11c	Dover Egg Beater, well known as being sold at 10c, we ask but.....	5c
Tin Milk Can, 2 quart size, worth 15c, for.....	8c	Clothes Sprinkler of a good sort, regular 15c, for.....	10c
Folding Ironing Table, these are the kind that sell for 98c, our price.....	75c	Tin Handy Pail, holds 4 quarts, slight damage, usually 20c, for...	5c
Lipped Sauce Pan of Grey Enamel, regular 20c, our price.....	10c	Enamel Milk Can, holds 1 quart, regular 21c, sale price.....	15c
Wire Broilers, convenient size, strong wire, usually 25c, our price.....	12c	Wire Dish Drainers, worth 15c, for.....	9c
Enamel Tea or Coffee Pot, the 2 quart size, in Grey Wear, regular 35c, for.....	21c	Soap Shakers, sale price.....	2c
Pressed Glass Tumblers, worth 30c per dozen, one dozen for.....	15c	Wire Strainers, bowl sizes.....	2c
Risinit Cutters, each.....	1c	Spiral Cream Whips.....	2c
Vegetable Mashers, regular price 10c, for.....	5c	Corn Poppers.....	12 1-2c and 5c
Japanned Coal Hods, you need them, worth 25c, for.....	15c	Grey Enamel Colanders, worth 25c, our special.....	15c

Notice the Table of Articles, your choice 10c.

STRIKERS GAIN

In Strike Now Waged In Boston

THEY REPORT SOME SMALL VICTORIES

Five Shops Have Now Signed The Disputed Agreement

PRINTERS HAVE WON IN DISAGREEMENT AT BOSTON

Boston, Feb. 4.—While the fight between the employing printers and the members of the Typographical Union of Boston is being waged among the big concerns of the state as earnestly as ever, Saturday the members of the striking forces gained several small victories along the line which have greatly encouraged them.

In a statement of President Coughlan of the local union, in commenting on the progress of the difficulty between employers and men, he says: "Everything looks very favorable for us, Saturday five shops in the city signed the union's agreement, and one of these is a new concern which is to start on Monday morning and work day and night for the future."

"Altogether the signing of the agreement by the five shops has taken twenty men off the strike roll."

"One of the Typothete offices in the city, employing fifteen hands, put the full force on the eight-hour basis Saturday. This firm did not sign, but consulted us in regard to the matter before making the declaration for the eight-hour day."

"The Libbie Show Print Saturday issued a notice ordering their men back to begin work on Monday morning in accordance with the demands of the union, and we expect further developments early in the coming week which will be most surprising to the members of the Topthete."

Printers Win At Brockton

Brockton, Feb. 4.—The officials of the typographical union of this city, after a special meeting Saturday evening, announced that the printers' strike at the F. S. Tolman plant had been declared off and twenty-seven printers who quit work Thursday will resume work tomorrow morning, the eight-hour day being conceded.

With the exception of the Ewell Cooper Company printshop, where two men only are out, every printer in Brockton has granted the demands of the union.

President George F. Drape and Secretary Parry B. Foskett of the types met P. S. Tolman at his office at 4.30 Saturday afternoon. He submitted to them a proposition. It was referred to the union and accepted. Mr. Tolman grants the eight-hour day. The old rate of wages will prevail, this being provided for.

About 100 men were idle because of the strike, the entire plant being shut down, and there was considerable justification expressed when the news of the printers' victory spread.

CONGRATULATORY LETTERS

Many Have Been Received By Paul Jones Club's Masonic Committee

The Masonic committee of the Paul Jones Club has received many letters of encouragement in its endeavors to obtain a Masonic burial for Brother Paul Jones, among them being one from a Past Grand Master of the Massachusetts Grand Lodge and a member of the Supreme Council of the thirty-third degree, who writes from Boston as follows:

"O. L. Frisbee, My Dear Sir: I have received the interesting circular of Feb. 1, 1906, and agree with you and your committee in the spirit of it."

"Yours very truly,
"CHARLES T. GALLAGHER, 32°."

MIDNIGHT COTILLION

At the midnight cotillion danced on Friday night in Paul Revere hall, Boston, at the ball given by Mrs. Arthur W. Blake of Brookline in honor of her debutante niece, Miss Alice Thorndike, daughter of Mr. John Thorndike of Marlboro street, the young lady was led by Barrett Wendell, Jr. Miss Thorndike, the guest of honor, was in pink tulle, garnished with white acacia. The favors were excep-

tionally unique and dainty. For the ladies there were wands decorated with flowers of every hue, brocade satin handbags in delicate shades, large butterfly wings and Japanese parasols. There were gift boxes on ribbons for the gentlemen to carry their precious gold coins in, and gayly decorated walking canes, the color scheme being intensely effective.

THE THEATRICAL FOLK

How Moving Pictures Are Made

Few people who attend the exhibition of moving pictures have any idea of the methods by which the pictures are produced, and pass out wondering how it is all done. To the initiated it seems simple enough after they understand the laws of the retention of vision which formed the basis of the invention.

Figuring that the eye retains the image of an object at least one-thirtieth of a second it is only necessary to reproduce a continuous series of pictures at that rate of speed to give the illusion of continuous action.

The pictures are taken on a strip of regular photographic film a little over an inch wide, there being sixteen exposures to one foot in length of film, the pictures being taken at the rate of about thirteen to the second, the shutter opening for the exposure, then closing while the mechanism of the camera moves the film down three quarters of an inch for another exposure.

Here is where the retention of vision comes in, as the pictures are reproduced exactly as they are taken, the interval of the movement of the film on its course downward being one of complete darkness, the eye retaining the picture until it is replaced by another, and the action seems continuous, while in fact for fully one-third of the time occupied in the production of a moving picture there is absolutely no light on the curtain, the rapid changes from light to darkness being responsible for the slight flicker noticeable in all motion pictures.

Archie L. Shepard is the leading exponent of the moving picture art in the United States and his magnificent exhibitions are a source of wonder and pleasure to all. Mr. Shepard has at present four moving picture exhibitions running indefinitely in New York City, while his entertainment is an established favorite in almost every city of any size in this country and Canada.

He is responsible for some of the most remarkable feats ever performed in moving picture productions, having put forth a number of thrilling new sensations, and is continually securing new views of travel through foreign countries where his several agents are continually on the look out for new scenes of interest in historical countries. Shepard's Pictures are announced for two days of this week at Music Hall.

WAS AMONG THE GUESTS

William L. Sabine of Boston and this city was among the guests at the stellar event of the season in Brookline, Mass., last week—the Whitney Hall subscription dance, which materialized with the utmost eclat. Bridge was in order in one of the adjoining apartments for those to whom the joys of the dance did not appeal, while a buffet supper was served at about midnight. The toilettes of the ladies were magnificent.

MAURIDER'S SONG OF THANKSGIVING

At the North Church on Sunday evening the chorus choir sang the Song of Thanksgiving, a cantata by J. H. Maurider. The work was given for the first time in this city and proved to be one of the most pleasing and effective compositions of the many which have been so successfully given under Mr. Perkins' direction.

WAS AT THE SHOALS LAST SUMMER

Virgil DeWitt Harrington, who has been engaged to manage the Hotel Hesperus, Magnolia, the coming summer, was last year associated with Mr. Clark in the management of the Oceanic, Isles of Shoals, Mr. Harrington has been the superintendent of the dining hall at Phillips Academy, Andover, this winter.

LEASED FOR FIVE YEARS

By an indenture sent to record in the Buckingham records the present week, Mrs. Mary E. Burns of Lawrence, Mass., has leased the furnished Canobie Lake Hotel and grounds in Salem for five years to Gen. Rufus E. Graves of Newmarket and Charles J. Ramsdell of Nottingham and this city.

Always Remember the Full Name
Latent Bromo Quinine
Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in 2 Days
E. H. Moore on every box, 25c.

FOR YOUNG GRANT

Deserved Promotion From Brigadier Major-General

President Roosevelt has selected Brigadier-General Frederick D. Grant, commanding the Department of the East, with headquarters at Governor's Island, N. Y., who was in this city inspecting the Portsmouth harbor forts last Summer, to be promoted to the grade of major-general to fill the vacancy of Major-General Sumner on Feb. 6.

Major-General Greely will command the southwestern division, with headquarters at Oklahoma City, as his first line duty.

He will hold that post until Major-General Corbin relinquishes command of the northern division, with headquarters at St. Louis, when he will be transferred to that city.

WILL LEAVE DARTMOUTH

Instructor Lewis Accepts a Position in New York

Hanover, Feb. 5.—Dartmouth will soon lose one of its most successful young teachers in Instructor Franklin Crocker Lewis, who has received a very desirable appointment in Dr. Felix Adler's Ethical Culture School in New York city.

Mr. Lewis entered Dartmouth in the fall of '96, and was graduated with the degree of A. B. in 1900. He was a brilliant scholar in philosophy, and was one of the six commencement speakers appointed by rank. After his course at Dartmouth, he studied a year at Harvard, obtaining his A. M. from that institution in 1901. He then returned to Dartmouth as instructor in pedagogy, and was made director of the department of pedagogy, established in 1902. The present year he has also given partial service in mathematics.

Mr. Lewis will leave Dartmouth Feb. 15. He will at once assume the assistant superintendency of Dr. Adler's school, and will become superintendent upon the retirement of the present incumbent in June. He has a host of friends in Dartmouth who wish him success in his new position.

VALUABLE ESTATE SOLD

Stratham Property To Be Kentuckian's Summer Residence

The well known farm at Stratham Heights, which has been in the Polson family for 200 years, two and one half miles from Exeter station, has been sold. The buildings contain every convenience and luxury, are attractive and imposing.

The farm of 100 acres was sold, together with all the stock and tools to a Kentuckian, who has bought for a summer residence.

SERVED ON "OLD IRONSIDES"

Moses D. Webber, at one time a seaman on board the United States frigate Constitution, very quietly observed his eighty-sixth birthday at his home, 6 Goodell street, Salem, Mass., on Thursday.

He enlisted in the navy in 1835. When he served on the Constitution, Commodore Elliott, who served with Perry on Lake Erie, was in command, and was on the ship in the Charleston navy yard when the fureurhead of President Jackson was cut from her bow. He also served under Commodore Armstrong in China, when several forts on the Canton river were taken. Mr. Webber despite his age is in comparatively good health.

A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES.

Hemorrhoids, Bleeding, Protruding Piles, Pruritus, Itching, Pain, Swelling, and all other ailments of the rectum cured in 10 to 14 days.

CHRIST CHURCH NOTES

The children's Sunday School is to have an entertainment in the guild rooms on Wednesday evening.

The choir sang at the service on board the U. S. S. Southern Sunday afternoon.

Rev. C. LeV. Brine will attend the consecration of the new coadjutor bishop of New Hampshire in Concord on Friday.

FIRST BROOK TROUT

The first brook trout of the season have arrived in Boston and are selling at seventy-five cents a pound.

Portsmouth will accord a royal welcome to the Olympia.

A MYSTERY SOLVED.

Such important problems as the Panama canal question, the future of Russia, frenzied finance and the like were mere bagatelles to the "Thirty Club." It is indeed a misfortune that President Roosevelt never heard of the "Thirty Club." It is an organization without a charter, and its members are men of all callings. The meeting place is the hotel office, the time after midnight, and the most prominent members of the order are the printers who work on the morning papers. Of these there are a half-dozen. When the knights of topography appear they deal out the latest telegraph news, and long before the morning papers are issued for the rest of the world the "Thirty Club" has settled everything.

Lockwood, the stage manager; Kromer, the traveling salesman; Cronwell, the butter and egg expert for a South Water street firm; Humphrey, the restaurant man, and Davis, whose calling was for a long time a mystery to all, are other members of this tightly secrete.

When the policies that involve the destinies of nations are disposed of the "Thirty Club" turns its consideration to other less important matters. Stories are sometimes the rule. Some of the stories told at the "Thirty Club" are so good that famous after-dinner speakers would give anything to hear them.

Davis, "the mystery," as he was termed by some, is one of the best story tellers in the crowd. His experiences have been most varied. Whenever he gets the floor the rest of the club listens intently.

Being a versatile member, always good-natured, and ever ready to tell a joke, of which he is invariably the butt, he is a welcome member in the "Thirty Club."

Despite his verbosity, however, Davis still held within an atmosphere of reserve that warned away the inquisitive. He never told the "Thirty Club" what he did for a living. Inasmuch as he chose this course, no member presumed to ask enlightenment. Nevertheless, every member took a great interest in Davis. All wanted to know what he did, but none dared to ask. Finally it became a rule when any knotty problem was presented to a single member of the club to answer: "That's as deep a mystery as Davis' job."

One morning Davis did not take as much interest in the doings of the "Thirty Club" as usual. He came in to the office without greeting the crowd.

When the "Thirties" adjourned that night Davis was seen to hand a roll containing 46 crisp \$50 bills to the night clerk for safekeeping.

He offered no explanation for the big sum of money he carried. If such a thing was possible the mystery surrounding the talkative member's business deepened.

Next night Davis was absent from roll call. The clerk volunteered the information that he "paid up and left." For several nights the bank roll was the subject of conversation. The "Thirty Club" could have used the talents of a Sherlock Holmes. The fate of Russia was nothing to the mystery surrounding Davis. Finally it gave up trying to solve the mystery. Davis was gone and they decided to forget that he was ever a member of the "Thirty Club."

Three weeks later Kromer parked his grip and bid the club good-by. He was off for the trip in Wisconsin, Minnesota and the Dakotas. He, too, was soon forgotten. Nothing called him to mind again until a telegram came one morning early. The message was addressed: "The Thirty Club, P. Hotel, Chicago. (Do not deliver until after midnight.) Have solved the mystery surrounding Davis. Arrive Chicago 3.30 a. m. Hold club until I arrive. Will explain."

The message was delivered at one o'clock in the morning. It was presented to Chairman Ginnell by the night clerk. The chairman read it to the "Thirty Club." It is needless to say that the members watched the clock tick slowly until the hands pointed to 3.30. Then the suspense became terrible. At 3.50 a call rolled up to the door, and Kromer grips in hand, stepped out. He ran into the hotel, and as he removed his gloves he began his story:

"Fellows, I see the 'Thirty Club's' all accounted for except Davis. I know, however, where he is about now. When I was headed for Chicago a train chock of us was wrecked. My train came up to the wreck and along with a party of traveling men we went down the track to see the smash-up. As we came up a familiar figure, clad in long overcoat and high boots, approached. It was Davis. He was as happy as a lark. After greeting me he explained that his two carloads of stuff was not hurt in the least. He would not leave a cent or have any trouble with the railroad. Officers' talk was a mystery to me. I was prepared to see two carloads of tin snippers, but Davis surprised me. He pointed out two carloads of turkey and chickens."

"Do they belong to you?" I asked in surprise.

"Sure, and they are the best shipment of the year. You remember the twenty-three hundred dollar roll I had when I last saw you? Well, there it is."

"Davis," I ventured, emboldened to the point of relieving my curiosity, "what do you do for a living?"

"Why, don't you fellows in the 'Thirty Club' know that? I am the buyer for the largest poultry firm in Chicago. All that stuff goes to South Water street to supply Chicago's 'Clubs' and New Year's dinners. If you are going back now, tell the boys I will be with them Saturday night."

Saturday night Davis arrived. The hearty reception accorded him was as much a mystery to him as was his calling to the "Thirty Club." Chicago Record-Herald.

HELEN JASPER.

BY FRANK HURBURT O'HARA.

Marlowe was in to-day and really seemed quite enthused over his new fencing master. Marlowe thinks there never before was such a fencer as this new instructor, and Marlowe himself is no novice at the trick.

But I'll wager a penny Marlowe's new fellow couldn't hold a candle to a certain young chap I happened to know back some seven or eight years ago.

It was down in the tropics when I was in the service. I was clerk to old Henry Jasper—Henry Chauncey Jasper—perhaps you've heard of him. If you have not, I may as well tell you he had something like a half million and was down in the tropics just to please his only daughter, Helen—and a dream she was, too, just about twenty and not a month more.

Old Jasper's one hobby, besides Helen, was fencing, and I can tell you he took a pile of pride in his skill at the foils.

Well, one day there strolled into the consulate a tall, handsome fellow with the biggest, dreamiest brown eyes I ever saw on a man. His cheeks shone red through the olive of his complexion and I marked him down, right then and there, as a heart smasher, and proud of the profession too.

While I was sizing him up he was asking in his low, musical tones:

"May I speak with the American consul, Mr. Henry Chauncey Jasper, I believe?"

I led him to Jasper. Later I learned that he had come with a letter of introduction, being the nephew of an acquaintance and sometime friend of the consul. I wasn't much surprised when Jasper told me the fellow was a European prince, Henri Delavoy by name.

As time went along Prince Henri came oftener and oftener to the consulate, and mostly spent his time with Helen. If he were a heart smasher, as I had inferred, you couldn't have told it from Helen's attitude (I confess I watched the case with interest), although her feelings might have been anything from repressed contempt to deep love.

The father all this time was becoming something of an admirer of the prince.

One day the prince came into the consul's rooms looking pretty much "down in the face." The expression in his eyes couldn't help but make one feel sorry for him. What seemed mighty strange was that he carried a sword in his hand. He went to Jasper, speaking quickly and to the point.

"Mr. Jasper," he said, "I have come to you upon rather an embarrassing errand. I gambled a bit heavily last night, and the consequence is I haven't enough money to take me home. To tell the truth, Mr. Jasper, I have no money at all left. I can cable, of course, but I don't want to, sir. I have remained here longer than I should . . . and . . . Here the prince paused.

"Well, sir, to come directly to the point—can you lend me enough? I'll return it as soon as I reach home. You know my uncle well enough to believe me, and this sword is sufficient security. I guess, for these jewels in the hilt are worth a fortune, they say."

Henri lay the sword upon the desk before them and waited for the consul to speak. If old Jasper was pleased with the fellow's frankness he was enraptured with the sword. Probably this led him to make the offer he did.

"The sword is an excellent one—a marvel!" he exclaimed. "I'll tell you what I'll do—of course you fence, prince?"

Henri nodded, smiling.

"Well, sir, suppose we fence to decide the question. If you can beat me at fencing, prince, you shall have anything you ask. If not, then you forfeit the sword. In either case, though, let me assure you that I'll advance the loan, and gladly. Is it a go?"

Still smiling the prince again nodded. Jasper took down his sword and the two removed their coats and collars and rolled up their sleeves.

For a long time they thrust and parried, neither gaining an advantage. Jasper must have seen that he had met his match and the prince surely must have realized that a victory over his antagonist might be gained only by the most subtle trickery.

And that, indeed, was what won the day. It was a trick learned in Italy that enabled Henri to snap the consul's blade, and then he stood, his point just touching the breast of his laughing victim.

"What a swordsman!" gasped Jasper, shaking Henri's hand. "And now, your price, prince?"

"My price," said the prince, very slowly, "is the hand of your fair daughter."

Old Jasper started in amazement. Then he laughed outright, his admiration for the prince's cleverness overflowing all else.

"She's yours," he cried, again, taking the young man's hand. "Yours, prince!"

But Helen Jasper never became Prince Delavoy. For the clever European heart smasher had forgotten that, perhaps, the lady herself might have a say in the question.

She who might have been the princess is just now remembered, and her marriage is a subject in the "forties" for such she believes it to be, while little Henri is clamorous attention by very vicious means. Cleveland Leader.

Dangerous Ground.

Daughter. We have been to see the great have in the new cathedral.

Mamma—Hush! Don't mention names, my dear. I know the man to whom you refer.—Town Topics.

Quite a Difference.

"I love my love in the morning," sang the young man, ardently.

"Fuh!" exclaimed her younger brother, "you hadn't never seen her in the morning yet." Puck.

HOW WILL THE DUKES LIKE IT?

Commissioner of Immigration has ordered the surgeons of the United States Marine Hospital service to make the examination of alien arrivals in the saloons of ocean liners as searching as on the case of the immigrants in the steerage, says the New York Sun.

It is possible that the new and uniform system will have a serious effect on the international marriage market. How will the Italian princes, German barons, English dukes, marquises, earls, viscounts and barons, and other rich members of the "effete nobility of Europe" who come here in search of our heiresses get past the doctors?

Society won't like it. A duke is a nice thing to have in the house. Even if he is on his last legs financially as well as physically, he gives distinction to a dinner or a house party. Perhaps it will become the custom to smuggle medically "anfit" noblemen across the Canadian border. As for the girls who are anxious to hunt coronets, they will have to take their mothers to Europe and enjoy the sport there.

THE CONTRIBUTION BOX.

At a church conference in Des Moines the discussion turned on the best kind of utensil to scoop in the congregational contributions. The discussion was proceeding smoothly when a delegate astonished the assembly by declaring the proper method of obtaining funds for the support of the church was through pledges from the members, to be paid monthly by check or handed to the treasurer whenever convenient.

To most of us, church would not be the same with the pleasing little ceremony of taking up the collection omitted. In most services it forms an agreeable break, a breathing spell between the preliminary exercises and the impending sermon. It is time to look around and observe innovations in millinery, to note which of our friends are present after the battle of the week and which have apparently fallen by the wayside; and then, with a sigh, to banish worldly thoughts from the mind and settle down to the contemplation of the sermon.—Louisville Courier.

LIFE NOT A CONFIDENCE GAME.

Sometimes it looks as if there were no basis of assurance whatever in the business relations of people. There is no assurance, we say, of anything whatsoever in this world except death and taxes. But we trust our friends, and we do it not merely because we must, but because we delight in doing so.

The greater the transaction, the more vital the stake to any human being, the more complete is the dependence upon this system of confidence. The greatest financial deals are gentlemen's agreements. The noblest, the firmest, the most beneficial relation that exists between any two nations in the world, that between Great Britain and the United States, is a mere understanding. No scrap of paper has passed here. A signed agreement would weaken the alliance. It transends the letter. No seal could bind it; it is too big for that.

In the holiest relation of life the sacredness, the completeness of the trust goes furthest of all. It is often betrayed for want of honesty in the confidence that because of it.—New York Mail.

TOO MANY PREACHERS.

Until lately the clergy have not joined in the discouraging wall, but recent investigation on the part of a curious minister shows there are considerably more preachers than pulpits, says the New York Tribune.

Notwithstanding the cry of overcrowding, universities and seminaries continue yearly to turn out large classes of young men specially trained for the ministry and without the education or tastes that would fit them for other lines of work. The great majority are forced eventually to accept positions in which the pay is not commensurate with their talents and the expense of their education. We have no wish to witness the extension of commercialism to the church, but ministers must support their families and educate their children like other people. Salaries of the rank and file of the clergy were never lower than at present, is the general complaint. An over supply of any class of labor brings down wages. There may be a suggestion here.

WHAT A PROTOCOL IS.

The exact nature of a protocol, which is a necessary preliminary to the signing of a treaty of peace, is described in the Law Times. To the end that an enduring memorial may be preserved of the results of each discussion as the negotiation proceeds, the verbal resolutions arrived at are recorded in a document called a protocol—a word better derived from "protokollon," the first leaf glued to the rolls of papyrus and the notarial accounts on which the date was written. The protocol of the subject under discussion, if especially important, is generally signed by the negotiators themselves. The record thus made of the effort to arrive at an agreement has, of course, no binding effect if no conclusion is reached, as its obligation in law depends upon the ultimate success of the negotiation as a whole.—London Standard.

Now that it has become known in the departments at Washington that the President has given himself and members of his Cabinet authority to discuss without appeal those employees whose shortcomings are known personally to them there will doubtless be a noticeable decrease in their comings.

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B. Coleman Announces That He Has At Last Secured a Cure for Hair Troubles.

We beg to announce to the people of Portsmouth that we have secured the agency for one of the greatest discoveries of recent times. We refer to the prescription of Sir Esmund Wilson, M. D., England's most successful specialist in diseases of the scalp, who was knighted for his many successes in the treatment of skin and scalp. Upon the death of Dr. Wilson this prescription was secured by American chemists and is now offered to the public under the name of Dr. Wilson's English Life to the Hair. This preparation will grow hair on bald heads even after all else fails. Unlike other hair preparations it is not sticky or greasy, but gives a live and glossy appearance to the hair. Miss Cornelia Stevens, 6 Smith Ave., Boston, Mass., says: "Dr. Wilson's English Life to the Hair grew a magnificent head of hair for me after I was told that I was becoming hopelessly bald. My hair now reaches nearly to my waist and is heavy and glossy. I cannot too highly recommend it." If you are growing bald, troubled with eruptions, dandruff scales or any scalp troubles try Dr. Wilson's Life to the Hair. Albert Chemical Co., Boston, Mass., proprietors. Sold by F. B. Coleman, 61 Congress St. Price, 50 cents.

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EDGAR B. MOORE, - PROPRIETOR

Jan 25, 1906

DESERT SIGN POSTS.

WILL AID IN SAVING LOST TRAVELERS IN THE WEST.

Trails Over California and Nevada Wastes Are to Be Marked for Guidance of Prospectors.

Through appropriations made by the legislatures of California and Nevada, sign posts are to be erected in the great Pacific slope desert. Not only will they point out the trails over the vast expanse of sagebrush and sand, but to springs and water holes as well. No more humane undertaking could be planned, nor one more likely to relieve terrible suffering and ward off horrible death.

Of late years many stories of tragedy have come out of this dreary desert, because an increasing number of men have risked its dangers in search for gold fields supposed to exist somewhere in the wastes.

People of the ten border counties are now making expeditions into the desert, getting data as to trails, springs, etc. Holes will be dug, sign posts planted and water holes cleaned out and marked. The torrid plain of sand that spread over southern Nevada and southeastern California has claimed many victims, and many other prospectors have had narrow escapes from death there.

Last July, while James R. McRae was crossing the Death Valley region, his horse died of heat and thirst. He headed on foot for the nearest spring, and after a terrible struggle reached it. Hearing a feeble cry from a near-by gulch, McRae investigated and found six prospectors prostrate from heat and thirst, slowly dying within a few yards of water, of the existence of which they were ignorant. It was three days before the men were able to travel.

September 4 a party of prospectors brought Thomas Newton, crazed and nearly dying, into Goldfield. They had buried Newton's companion, William Peterson, nine miles out in the desert.

The two men had started out to prospect for the supposed fabulous gold diggings in Death Valley, where Scott, the eccentric miner of southern California, is said to have found his gold mines. Losing their way and exhausting their supply of water, the men wandered, bewildered, through the desert. Peterson died at the end of three days, and Newton became insane. When found he was naked and leaping about like a frog in the blazing sun.

Somewhere in the solitudes of Death Valley lie the bones of Earl Weller and E. M. Titus. They started out one summer morning, accompanied by John Mullin, with two horses and 19 burros. Soon after getting into the desert they lost their way, and at the end of five days the horses dropped dead. Titus left the others and started out in a blind search for a water hole. Weller and Mullin remained, and by digging got a small supply of water each day for themselves but none for the burros. The animals died one by one. Filling three canteens with water, Weller started out to find Titus. He never returned. Fifteen days later Mullin was found delirious and almost dead in camp.

Such instances might be continued almost indefinitely. The most terrible tales told by prospectors who have been rescued would be surpassed in horror by many others, no doubt, but those tales will never be told, because the bones of the victims lie in the sand and blazing sun somewhere in the deadly desert.

THE ARMY OF TEACHERS.

Number of Men and Women Engaged in the Schools of America.

The army of education in the United States is made up of 450,000 teachers, of whom 120,000 are men and 330,000 women. The overwhelming majority of the teachers are natives of the United States, less than 30,000 having been born abroad—one in fifteen.

Most of the male teachers are between the years of 25 and 35. The majority of the women teachers are between 15 and 25.

There are 2,300 male teachers over 65. There are less than 1,500 female teachers over 65. Three times as many female as male teachers are put down as "age unknown."

There are 21,000 colored teachers in the United States, thus divided between the two sexes: 7,700 men and 13,300 women. There are 500 Indian teachers in the Indian schools of the United States—240 men and 260 women.

The average age of teachers in the United States is higher than in England and lower than in Germany. The proportion of very youthful teachers is much greater in the country than in the city districts.

The largest proportion of male teachers is to be found in West Virginia, where they number 50 per cent. of the total. The largest proportion of women is to be found in Vermont, where they form 90 per cent. of the whole number. The standard of education is very much higher in Vermont than it is in West Virginia.

The number of teachers in the United States has increased greatly in recent years. In 1871 there were 125,000; in 1880, 225,000; in 1890, 340,000, and it is at present 450,000.

Mikado Decorates Woman.

The emperor of Japan has just conferred the highest decoration available for women—the sixth class of the Order of the Crown—on Mrs. Teresa Richardson, whose new book, soon to be published, "In Japanese Hospitals During War Time," gives a graphic account of her own experiences during the war, and is written at the request of the Japanese authorities.

ANNUAL TREK OF CARIBOU.

Impressive Sight Which Is Witnessed in Newfoundland Late in the Fall.

The great autumn trek of the caribou is just over, says a recent report. In the third week of November the vanguard of the deer was leisurely making its way south, feeding as it went, its line extending for some miles in depth.

Whenever a watercourse went even approximately in the same direction numbers of the deer took its base for their road. Perhaps this was in consequence of inherited fear of being chased by animals following by scent. Or it is possible that the abundance of food supplies in the way of eel grass and the moss on the submerged boulders and banks tempted them.

To a sportsman it was an impressive sight to see these handsome creatures, many of them with their neck markings as white and as perfect as white cravats could be, all heading in the same direction and traveling in simple obedience to a primal law. The fawns were fat and frolicsome and were in many instances fully half as tall as their mothers. The parents had their horns fully developed, of a rich brown at the base, shaded to a light brown at the tips.

The long, loose hoots clattered noisily whenever the animals moved briskly. When, as was often the case, 50 or 60 of the animals went by together, the rattling of their feet gave out a curious sound, unlike anything else in nature's wilds.

The writer saw hundreds of them passing one day over the Topsails, as the highest mountain ridge on the island is called. There is very little shelter there, as, owing to the altitude, the trees are dwarfed, but little if any cover is needed by the hunter at such times, provided the direction of the wind is carefully noted.

More than ever was it made clear upon this expedition that the caribou does not rely particularly upon its eyesight, but places its main dependence upon its sense of smell. For hours the animals sauntered along many of them almost within touch, dozens of them in full sight of their human observers.

About the headwaters of the Harry river the caribou appear to herd more closely than elsewhere, and it was here that 500 caribou were actually counted at one time, no notice being taken of fawns. Many of them had from 30 to 40 points on their horns, and when several were close together they appeared to be peeping out from under a dry thicket of dead branches.

THE DUKE WAS FAR-SEEING

Argument of Wellington Settled Site of the Houses of Parliament.

Modern history of England tells of moments almost as exciting as those now being witnessed in Russia. Wellington once declared that the most exciting moment of his life was not in any of his great battles, but that in which he had to forbid William IV. to attend a public banquet in the city during a time of great national excitement.

Of the millions of people who every year see our houses of parliament, says the St. James' Gazette, how many imagine that their position was determined by strategic considerations? No one nowadays can think of the palace of Westminster in any other position than that which it occupies. But when the old houses were burned down and the task of rebuilding faced, there was a proposition to establish them on or near the site of St. James' palace. Wellington resolutely put down his foot on the proposal.

The site suggested, its advocates pointed out, would be better as regards centrality and convenience than the other. But to the argument of the duke there could then be no answer. "With a vast and growing population, such as yours in London," he said, "you must never make it possible that you can be surrounded. You must build your houses of parliament upon the river, so that the means of ingress and egress are safe, and that the populace cannot exact their demands by sitting down around you."

Sir William Fraser, in whose memoirs the story is recalled, mentioned it to Napoleon III. just before the death of the latter. "What wisdom!" he said—"what wisdom!" and it yet him musing upon the different turn which the history of France might have taken if in other ways as great precautions had been observed in his own case.

His Nuggets Were Safe.

"I'm Black Jack," he said, as he flung himself into the Palace hotel early yesterday morning, "and I want to sleep here. I'm just down from Alaska," he added, as he scrawled his name across the page of the hotel register. Then he slammed a poke of nuggets in front of the clerk and admonished the latter to take care of them, after which the bell-boy escorted him to his room. Last evening "Black Jack" was shaky and also anxious about his nuggets, and approaching the clerk said in a whisper: "Say, have you seen any rocks around this dump? I've lost some somewhere, and am worrying a little."

"Is this, what you are looking for?" answered the clerk, dragging the poke from the safe and placing it before Jack's hungry eyes.

"It is," said Jack, as he seized the poke. "Let's go and have a drink."

The poke is now reposing in a bank, and "Black Jack" feels safer.—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

HUSBAND AS PRIZE

STRANGE CONTESTS WITH WOMEN AS PARTICIPANTS.

Bullocks Ridden Barebacked by Beautiful Portuguese Peasant Girls—Bicycle and Foot Races, Etc.

The joint birthday of King Carlos of Portugal and his consort was celebrated at a village near Braga in a novel way. A handsome young farmer named Coelho, for whom several local beauties had long sighed in vain, determined to sacrifice his freedom by offering himself as a prize to her who should be successful in a bullock race.

Seven handsome peasant girls appeared at the starting post, riding barebacked on bullocks with decorated horns and tails. A capital start was effected, but ere half the distance had been traversed the favorite was thrown and displayed her chagrin by seizing the tail of the second bullock in an endeavor to impede a rival's progress. This resulted in an unpopular competitor coming in first, whereat the onlookers were so disgusted that they ducked the judge in a pond.

New Brunswick was the scene four years since of a bicycle race over a course of two miles between a couple of girls who were rivals for the affections of an eligible swain. The prize himself, with a parson by his side, took his stand at the winning post, and no sooner had the winner, Miss Nellie Donnelly, passed the goal than the ceremony was performed and the newly-married couple left the ground amid the acclamations of the large concourse that had witnessed the contest.

To run to a point some hundred yards distant, there to change dresses for others laid in readiness on the ground and to return to the starting point was the trial undertaken last year at Brussels by some half-dozen women to decide which would wed a man who had offered himself as a prize to the winner. On the word being given, one at once dropped to the rear and jogged on quite unconcerned, for she was aware that the sleeves of the dresses laid out for her rivals had been sewn up. The confusion consequent on this enabled her to win the prize, who, it is more than likely, was well aware of the ruse.

The keeper of a Havre restaurant some eight years back offered himself as a prize to be run for in an obstacle race by young women. Here, too, suspicion pointed to the result having been previously arranged, for the last difficulty to be overcome consisted of wriggling between two bars so close together that none but the slimmest could pass. Six out of seven competitors were thus put out of the race, which was won by a wisp of a girl, who negotiating the narrow space with little trouble, carried off Boniface, in accordance, probably, with that wily man's intention.

The first prize in a cookery competition held at Vienna in the early '80's was a young man, the owner of a pork butcher's establishment, in whose declared opinion good household management was an indispensable necessity in married life. Some score or more spinsters and windows displayed their culinary skill, that of a professional cook being accounted worthiest of the prize. The young man, however, stultified the decision of the judges by eloping with the prettiest of the competitors.

Equally perfidious was the conduct of a young Liverpudlian who some years back offered his hand and fortune as a first prize for a sack race, over 50 yards, to be competed for by girls under 25 years of age. At the goal he stood ready to surrender himself to the winner, but when he recognized in the leader a giant woman of notorious temper his courage failed him and he fled. The balked woman threatened both law proceedings and personal chastisement, but was at length mollified by sufficient money to set her up in business.

Terrorized Bridegroom.

Rev. Bernard Spink, who has just been appointed vicar of St. Stephen's, East Twickenham, once had an amusing experience at a wedding ceremony. He put the usual question to the bridegroom, who, instead of the expected "yes," answered "no." Mr. Spink invited the man to follow him into the vestry, at the same time perusing the lady to remain in the church. In the vestry the man explained that he had been constrained by sheer fright to consent to the marriage, but had no desire whatever to be united to that or any other bride. Mr. Spink opened the door leading into the street, and told him that he had just three minutes in which to make good his escape. The terrorized bridegroom fled, just in time, for the lady rushed into the vestry in search of him, shouting: "Where is the scoundrel?"—London M. A. P.

Which Garfield?

The news of President Garfield's election did not reach the town of Lee, in Massachusetts, until the day after the count. It happened that in the town there was a man named Garfield who ran a mill, and he had a son named Henry. When the news arrived some one yelled to the crowd that was hanging around the general landing place: "Garfield is elected president," and immediately an old man called back to him: "Which one, Hen or the old man?"—Boston Herald.

Woman's Suffrage in Germany.

One of the leaders of the woman suffrage movement in Germany, Helene Lang, is strongly opposed to the tendency of women to leave home and seek work outside. "In many cases," she says, "this is unfortunately necessary, but to make it a duty or a virtue will never do."

THE TRAINING OF BOYS.

Teach Them Self-Control, In place of the Stories of Heroic Deeds, and Keep Them Busy.

When we think of the bias given to a boy's nature by the tales of heroic deeds, by the stories of heroic deeds, and by the development of the character, we would despair of saying any helpful words to mothers but for the fact that God will help her commendation efforts to train him well.

Do not require him to sit through a sermon he cannot comprehend. The result would be an early hatred of church-going. Let Sunday school teaching suffice in his early life. When old enough to mingle with other boys, ask him each evening for the history of his day. Encourage his confidence. Make him find you are his best friend and adviser. Allow him to bring home his friends. Thus you may discourage any bad associations. Teach him to do nothing he would blush to tell you, nor have any friend he could not bring home to you.

Self-control is an important lesson for life; let him learn it of you by imitation.

Phillips Brooks once in a sermon warned his congregation against the effect of dull homes in driving boys elsewhere for their amusements, and advised them to set up billiard tables at home. Such a "means of grace" is only open to the rich, but I remember a home where the father and mother devoted several Friday mornings in the month to the amusement of their boys and their friends, which proved of immense advantage to the whole neighborhood in the way of home training.

As soon as your boy can understand, tell him tales of heroism and self-sacrifice. Remember, "as the twig is bent the tree inclines." How completely he is yours to mold while in your loving arms!

Teach him that you expect him to make you proud of him. Try to set his will in the right direction. If he needs admonition, take him alone, reprove him kindly and firmly; say how much his ill conduct has pained you. If he repeats the faults, correct him; but make the punishment fit the fault and use no undue severity over trifles in which there is no moral responsibility involved. If you notice a cropping up of an hereditary trait, use every means possible to counteract it. If one plan fails, try another, not neglecting to seek counsel from God.

The mother is fortunate who can give her growing boy an outdoor life; a pony to ride, a garden to run about in (perhaps to cultivate) and pets to keep. But if her lot is cast in a city apartment she has the compensating influence, always near, of museums, picture galleries, stereopticon lectures and theatrical performances—the latter should be chosen with discretion.

Handicraft has an important use in the training of boys. Dr. Isaac Watts says:

For Satan finds some mischief still For idle hands to do.

The writer knows of a home where a sunny garret room was devoted to the boys as a workshop. There once they constructed a rowboat, taking the old one as the model. One winter day they surprised their mother with an invitation to a sleigh ride on a chair sled (with real bells on the handle), all made by their own hands.—N. Y. Tribune.

HINTS TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

When long hair becomes so matted that it is difficult to comb the tangles, locks, they should be saturated with alcohol. This done, they will become amenable to the brush and comb as if by magic.

Save tea leaves for washing varnished paint. When sufficient leaves have been collected, steep them for half an hour in a vessel and then strain through a sieve. This water gives a fresher, newer appearance to varnished wood than ordinary soap and water.

Mildew is not generally affected by chemicals, though it sometimes yields to their action. It may best be treated with a stiff paste made by boiling down castle soap shavings, spreading a thick layer of this upon the stain and scattering over it some powdered potash. Moisten slightly with water and bleach out on the grass.

Many people boil eggs to their liking by placing the eggs in cold water, which is allowed to come to the boiling point. One housekeeper at least uses the same method for poached eggs, taking them from the almost boiling water perfectly cooked.

Avoid too hot an oven when cooking a turkey. The oven should be quite hot when the bird is put in, but after the outside has been seared the heat should be modified. Always roast a turkey breast down.

Tired feet should be well bathed in warm water, to which a little sea salt has been added. Dry thoroughly, and rub with a little lemon juice. It is wonderful how this treatment soothes them.

To properly air a room, open the window at the top and bottom. The reason for this is to allow impure air, which always rises, to escape at the top, while the cool, fresh air will come in at the bottom from outside.

White chiffon washes perfectly, but a better way to clean it is by a dry method. Use two quarts of finely powdered starch to one of powdered borax. Spread the chiffon on a clean muslin, and rub the mixture well into it. Shake this out, and sprinkle liberally with clean flour and borax; cover and leave over night; the next day brush and shake every particle of powder from the chiffon. It should be found quite spotless.—Boston Budget and Beacon.

SOME BELT NOVELTIES.

Both Narrow and Empire Belts Worn—Late One Made of Three Yards of Ribbon.

The narrow belts are those that are fitted out in leather, or in canvas, for they wear canvas belts again—or in fur. They are cut wider in the back than in the front and there are trimmings upon them. One sees gold clasps stationed along these belts and one also sees some handsome belt ornaments; there are also some very pretty chains which come for the trimming of the narrow belts.

But the fashionable belt is the Empire belt, which is the same width all the way around and is clasped around the figure right above the natural waist line. It can be worn very tight and it gives one the little slim figure.

There is a belt which is being made by the French dressmakers and it is one that is generally liked by the women, because it is always snug and always well fitted. It is a belt which is quite novel and one that is admired whenever it is worn.

The foundation of this very novel belt is a piece of ribbon three yards long and three inches wide. For evening the width can be four inches and the shade a delicate one; for daytimes a black ribbon is best.

A French dressmaker bought three yards of orchid pink satin ribbon four inches wide for one of her patrons. This will make a belt which just fits the figure.

The rule for putting on the belt is as follows: Take one end of the ribbon in the hand and fasten it in the middle of the front of the waist line. Now begin and wind tightly around the waist, gradually making the belt wider and smoother until the right depth is reached for a handsome girle effect. Have at hand a pretty metal buckle and at the last winding slip the ribbon through the buckle. Fasten the end of the ribbon invisibly at the side in such a manner that the buckle comes in the middle of the back. This gives a very youthful figure. Or the buckle can be arranged to come in the middle of the front.

A button girdle was one of the novelties worn at a card party recently. The girdle, which was made upon crinoline, stiffened and boned, was of forget-me-not blue silk. It fastened in the middle of the back, and, running around it, there was a delicate tracery of forget-me-nots. The feature, however, was a little row of blue silk buttons made of covered button molds, arranged along the upper edge of the girdle and along the lower edge, set slightly apart, and with each button embroidered on top with a tiny forget-me-not flower with a scarlet heart—the tiniest seed of red silk.—Brooklyn Eagle.

BOOKS AND BOOK-LOVERS.

In a Small House the Dining-Room May Be Utilized Acceptably Also as Book Room.

Readers not book lovers flourish in the large cities, where the great libraries make it possible to slip away for a few hours for reference work and to borrow endlessly for reading at home.

"I always have declared that I loved books," said a rich young woman, the library in whose house had stood for years without any additions, "but I find that people who love books want to possess them, and I don't do anything more than to hold tickets in half a dozen libraries. To be accurate, I love to read, but I don't love books."

There is reason for the disappearance of the bookcase from the unsuspicious flat, but even here there is usually a passage or a deep window around which the carpenter can install cheap shelves. A high window is prettily finished by having shelves built down from it to the floor, or if it is a wide window, to the couch or seat which may stand under it. The pretty fashion pertaining more and more to flat dining rooms of not having the salle a manger most strongly in evidence helps in disposing of the books.

In one dining-room that answered for a library shelves running half way up bordered the entire room, only stopping at the seat which reached across the bay window. The space underneath the seat was also finished with shelves, the back part of them being filled with magazines and the front with rows of books. The more substantial furnishings of the table, as sets of trays, platters and heavier pieces of silver, were arranged on the top of the cases, which were low enough to be within easy reach, and one case was fitted with glass doors to serve as a china closet. Instead of the glittering aspect of the usual cut glass and china room, this one had the inviting look of the coziest of reading and writing rooms from the minute the cloth was taken off the dining table.

It is the man or woman who goes every Saturday to put part of his money into a book who invests his flat with the air of artistic comfort which everybody aims at.

Codfish Balls.

Mrs. Rorer's Way.—Roll and mash four good sized potatoes. Pick one-half pound of codfish apart, scald and drain it, cover with cold water, bring to the scalding point again. Do this three times, then press it dry and add to the potatoes. Add one tablespoonful butter, one saltspoonful of pepper, and yolks of two eggs. Mix thoroughly, form into balls a little larger than English walnuts. Beat an egg, roll in breadcrumbs and fry in hot lard. Serve plain or with tomato sauce.

BRIDGES ARE UNSIGHTLY.

Builders Sometimes Look More to Mechanical Perfection Than Beauty.

It is the intellectual and professional habit of the engineer, says Montgomery Schuyler, in the Architectural Record Magazine, to view his problem as purely one of mechanics and not at all as one of esthetics, to regard a bridge, as one of the leaders of the profession put it, as merely "a tool of traffic," and "to supply the tool that is least costly both in money and in trouble to its designer. This way of looking at things is really forced upon the engineer, and it would be both futile and unjust to label him for it. His principal employers, the railroads, would think him a fool if he took more trouble about the designs of his railroad bridges than was necessary to insure their stability, and a lunatic if he proposed to them to spend more money on a bridge than the irreducible minimum of its practical requirements demanded, by way of improving its appearance.

Hence, such insults to nature and travesties upon art as the cantilever that spans the Niagara or the other cantilever that spans the Hudson. And yet the very Gracigrads who take this view of one class of structures do not apply it with regard to any other. They require that their stations shall have a palatial aspect in large cities, and a picturesque aspect in rural regions, an aspect in either case congruous with their surroundings, and they are willing to spend their stockholders' money to this end, and expect their architects to take all the trouble that may be necessary to produce the required result, for which trouble also they are willing to pay.

Yet the other class of structures, the bridges, have, upon the average, quite as great an effect upon the aspects of the surrounding nature or art as the stations, and in some instances a great deal more. No station upon the line of the road which crossed Niagara by means of the cantilever, nor of that which spanned the Hudson by a like contrivance, was anything like so conspicuous and dominant a feature in the landscape, of none was it so important that it should be congruous and presentable, as was the case with either of these gaunt attenuations standing stark against the sky. Evidently the application of so widely different standards to the two classes of structures has no foundation in fact or reason. The nature of things does not furnish any excuse for assigning the design of a station to a designer who is only an artist and the design of a bridge to a designer who is only a scientist.

It is true that the demand for architectural stations is comparatively recent and by no means universally recognized even yet. Pretty much all the stations 20 or 30 years of age were designed by the engineers of the several roads with no more thought of their appearance than was then or is now given to the designing of the bridges.

CITY HAS GOOD HUSBANDS

New York Shows Fewer Divorces to Population Than Any Other Big Burg.

More divorces are applied for and more are granted in the city of New York than in any other large city of the country, but the number of divorced men residing in New York is relatively much smaller than in any other very large American city.

There were, by the last enumeration, fewer than 1,200 divorced men here, of whom 350 were in Brooklyn, while in Chicago the number was nearly 2,000, and in Indianapolis, which has less population than the borough of Queens, 600. There were only 35 in Queens.

San Francisco, which has almost exactly one-tenth of the population of New York, had by the last census 800 divorced men, equivalent in the same ratio to 80,000 in New York, where actually the number is only 1,200.

St. Louis and Washington are two other cities which have an unusually large number of divorced men in proportion to their whole population. Portland, Ore., a city of 100,000, has half as many as Philadelphia, a city of 1,250,000. Spokane has 45,000 inhabitants; Troy, N. Y., has 65,000. Spokane has 200 divorced men among its inhabitants; Troy has 15.

Newark has 20,000 fewer inhabitants than has Milwaukee, which has three times as many divorced men. Various explanations of these disparities are given, the most natural one of which is that divorced men in New York city remarry; in Chicago and some other cities they don't—at least not to the same extent. New York's record as the city with the smallest number of divorced men in proportion to the whole population is nowhere challenged.

King of the Hellenes.

King George's title of king of the Hellenes is due to the fact that when he was elected to the throne he was acclaimed by the nation as king, not of Greece, but of the Greeks. The great powers admitted the title of king of the Greeks, but, out of consideration for the susceptibilities of the Sultan, they adopted for official purposes the title of king of the Hellenes, as distinguished from the Greeks still under Turkish rule.

Couldn't Wait to Find Out.

Duchaway—I saw her in the conservatory with you. How is it, old chap? Did she accept you?
Stuifer—I don't know. Just as I asked her supper was announced.—Stray Stories.

OPTIMISTIC MR. CHOATE.

Mr. Choate agrees with Mr. Carnegie and Mr. Rockefeller that the opportunities for young men are greater today than they ever were, says the New York Mail. In every trade, in every profession, in all walks of human activity, he sees work for ambitious, capable young men to do. With the view that the great industrial combinations have destroyed chance for individual advancement he has no sympathy.

It is worthy of note that it is among the men of action that this note of optimism is most commonly found, while the onlookers are inclined to less hopeful opinion. From the pulpit rather than the market place have come words of discouragement for the young. To the preacher it seems to mean nothing but individual aggrandizement among the few whose opportunities are great. To the man who has been through the stress of active life it means a constantly increasing demand for men that can do the work that has to be done. The demand for them is greater now than it ever was; and their compensation is governed by the law of supply and demand as much as are the commodities in which they deal.

MEDICINE AND RUM.

When does whisky or rum cease to be whisky or rum, and become "medicine"? Heretofore the answer to this question has depended entirely on the person who drew the line. Those who wanted to drink either beverage, but found it necessary or desirable to take it under some other name, drew the line very soon. For the purposes of popular consumption in Maine, Vermont and Kansas, a very little ginger was sufficient to convert Jamaica rum into Jamaica ginger. There are medicines in the market under the name of "bitters" which possess the cheering and tonic properties of a Manhattan cocktail, says the New York Globe.

But now the United States Government, which is busying itself in so many directions, has stepped in and drawn the line. Hereafter, medicine with an alcoholic basis is to be medicine when drugs are added to distilled spirits in such proportion as to give them a distinctly medicinal quality. If the drugs added do not have an appreciable effect on the liquor, it is liquor, not medicine; it must pay its tax as a liquor, and he who sells it must have a license to sell liquor.

AN AMERICAN QUEEN.

"There are 192 American women in the aristocratic circles of England and seventy-eight in France," says the Rev. Dr. Daniel H. Martin, of Newark. "I am looking forward to seeing an American girl on a European throne. Why not? Why not, indeed. America has sent a vicereine to India, and to England several women who, as the helpmeets of dukes, have the privilege of being addressed by King Edward as 'his right, trusty cousins.' Indeed, the Empress Josephine, the spouse of the most powerful European monarch since Charlemagne, was an American in the sense that she was a native of a New World island. If now and then a European sovereign has found a way to wed a daughter of his people, sooner or later a way will be found to annex an American heiress, and it will be as much easier as it is for a self-made American than a self-made Englishman or German to gain a royal audience. What effect such a match would have on American social life need not be considered until the match is made. But it will be a splendid thing for the royal princes—and for the future of the stock."

A BALLOONING CRAZE.

Ballooning is now the craze of the Paris "smart set" and some others. For the past five years automobiling has taken the greater part of time of the wealthy Parisians degenerating into an almost continuous succession of speed contests. In part that diversion has exhausted its "thrill" and in part the law has restricted the sport in the interest of safety for other users of the highways, says the Boston Globe.

Aerial navigation offers new sensations and has been greedily accepted as a substitute for terrestrial motoring. The motor balloon, more or less dirigible, is, of course, the favorite and already racing with these machines has begun. It is probable the law will not soon interfere with speed contests in the region of the clouds—not until the dropping of aeronauts and motor balloons on the heads of earth dwellers becomes a nuisance. Meanwhile the people who apply themselves to ordinary tasks may congratulate themselves because the "smart set" has "got off the earth."

IT DEPENDS.

A Chicago philanthropist says he would rather be John D. Rockefeller, divested of his wealth, with lovable personality, than any of the crew, saints or sinners, who are attacking him. He describes the cry of talented money as unfearful and not American, as the rallying cry of the socialist, the drone of the discontented. And he might have added that the discontented would promise to be contented for a million and that few socialists and doves would be proof against similar inducements. There was a worthy who remarked: "I am against all graft in which I do not participate."—Brooklyn Eagle.

Germany with increased tariff on food stuffs seems trying to starve her working people. But there is no additional tariff on tobacco. When the people get hungry they can still take a smoke.—St. Louis Republic.

Established Sept. 23, 1894.

Published every evening, Sundays and holidays excepted.
 Terms, \$4.00 a year, when paid in advance, 50 cents a month, 3 cents per copy, delivered in any part of the city or sent by mail.
 Advertising rates reasonable and made known upon application.
 Communications should be addressed to F. W. Hartford, Editor.
 HERALD PUBLISHING CO., PUBLISHERS.
 Portsmouth, N. H.
 Telephone 37-2.

Entered at the Portsmouth, N. H., Postoffice as second class mail matter.

For Portsmouth and Portsmouth's Interests

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MONDAY, FEB. 5, 1906.

WHY NAVIES ARE NEEDED

It is hard to understand how anyone can argue that the United States does not need a navy among the largest in the world. It is equally hard to understand how there can be more than one mind on the question of keeping our fighting ships as far as possible constantly in condition for service.

A navy is not necessarily a weapon of offense. Its existence does not prove that a nation seeks war. It does prove, however, that it is prepared to protect the interests of its citizens and to resist aggression. Whereas, were we without a powerful navy, some jealous nation might combat or ignore one or another of our policies. A large fleet ready to fight at an hour's notice commands caution.

We have an immense stretch of seacoast to defend. Even if we should accede to the wishes of the extreme anti-imperialists and give up Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines the safety of the Atlantic, Pacific and Gulf coasts, together with that of Alaska, would demand a large and efficient navy. We do not expect war, but it is never possible to tell when war may come. There are ambitious rulers who may at any time find themselves opposed to the United States. If we had no navy or a weak one, William E. Chandler had made our present great fleet a war in such a case would be certainly as night will follow day. As matters stand, it might not, but in any event we would in a reasonable degree be ready for it.

It is not enough to create a navy. When created, it must be maintained. If its value is not to be impaired, ships must be kept in repair and obsolete ships must be replaced by new ones. If we are ever forced into a war, it will come so suddenly that there will be no time to repair ships of the navy that may not then be in condition for service before they are needed. The only safe course is to be sure that repairs are made the moment they are found to be necessary. A navy is one of those things that may not be needed for years, but when the day comes that we do need it we need it at once and need it badly.

It is not impossible that our congressmen may some day be reminded very sharply that the navy is of considerably more importance than what has been aptly if not euphoniously called the pork barrel.

BIRDS' EYE VIEWS

Hope's deceiving,
 Time is fleet;
 But, oh, the voice
 Of Hope is sweet.

The plant of Puck lost \$50,000 by fire last month. The proprietor sees no joke in that.

Everybody's Magazine is said to be facing a dearth of short fiction. Short fiction is something the reputed au-

thor of "Frenzied Finance" can't himself supply.

The magazine Vim has been suspended, temporarily at least. It evidently lacked what its name implies.

Beautiful Woman, the magazine, has been discontinued, but beautiful woman, the real thing, goes on forever.

An anti-tipping law has been passed in Wisconsin. It is, of course, enforced about as strictly as the Maine prohibition laws.

Governor Vardaman of Mississippi pursued the whitecappers in strenuous fashion. He wanted a monopoly of persecution.

An Indiana cook has fallen heir to \$80,000 but wants to keep her position, preferring that to being "a fine lady." She must have seen some of the fine ladies who read Town Topics.

Kildare, the author of "My Mamie Rose," is said to have received over five thousand congratulatory letters on his work. Probably he would have preferred the postage in the lump sum of one hundred dollars.

Some of our New Hampshire physicians, it seems, are in the habit of calling a housewife a domestic. At which the State Board of Health objects. Does it mean to insinuate that our housewives are ceasing to be domestic?

The only conclusion to be drawn from the following paragraph from the Portland Advertiser is that the exclusion laws ought to be extended: "A great outcry is made against the Chinese among us because they don't intend to become American citizens, and that is urged as the strongest argument in favor of their exclusion from the country. But this is not brought against nationalities who have wrung out of America enough to retire on him them back to their native lands to spend it. This is illustrated by the fact that Thursday 2600 Italians tried to sail for their old home on a ship that could accommodate but 2100."

GRANITE MONTHLY FOR FEBRUARY

The Granite Monthly for February has an interesting contents. Included is an illustrated paper by C. A. Hazlett which describes "The Four Meeting Houses of the North Parish of Portsmouth." The eloquent and historically valuable oration by Hon. Henry M. Baker upon the occasion of the unveiling of the statue of Gen. Enoch Poor at Hackensack, N. J., is printed in full, with a portrait and view of the statue. C. C. Lord and Fred Myron Colby are other contributors of prose, while the poems of the number come from Harry B. Metcalf, Mrs. L. H. J. Frost, Eva J. Beede, Charles Henry Chesley and Homer Darlik Trask. New Hampshire Necrology and editorial notes complete the issue.

OF PORTSMOUTH INTEREST

Is The Easter Wedding Of DeNormandie-Brown

An early Easter wedding will be that of Miss Alice Brown, the daughter of Mrs. Atherton Brown of Commonwealth avenue, Boston, and Dr. James DeNormandie of Roxbury, formerly of Portsmouth. Their engagement was announced on Christmas day.

The Browns have a cottage at Appleadore Island, Isles of Shoals.

FIFTY CENTS

IN some conditions the gain from the use of Scott's Emulsion is very rapid. For this reason we put up a fifty-cent size, which is enough for an ordinary cough or cold or useful as a trial for babies and children. In other conditions the gain is slower—health cannot be built up in a day. In such cases Scott's Emulsion must be taken as nourishment; a food rather than a medicine. It's a food for tired and weak digestions.

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OUR EXCHANGES
"Over the River"
 "Over the River"—the old, sweet song!
 The road to the rest there is not so long;
 A song and a sigh, and a brief Good-bye
 And we meet with the dreams 'neath a stormless sky!
 "Over the River"—the song that thrills
 In music down from the heavenly hills;
 The pain and peril of Life's time past,
 And the rest that is given of God at last!

"Over the River"—so sweet it seems
 To drift away to the starlit dreams!
 To fear no more the fall of the Night
 "Over the River" where "Love is Light!"
 —F. L. Stanton in Atlanta Constitution.

Gold Krag-Jorgensen Rifle
 How is a solid twenty-two carat gold Krag-Jorgensen rifle for a wedding present? That is what the officers of the United States army are reported to have ordered as their gift to Miss Roosevelt, whose monogram will be wrought in diamonds on its stock. The gold rifle will be made to shoot gold bullets, and will be finished in gold absolutely from the smallest spring to the barrel. It is a strenuous tribute.—Boston Herald.

Delicate Sarcasm From Shepard
 It was a delicate bit of sarcasm which Lawyer Shepard perpetrated when Norman Haggood was called to the witness stand in the Denel libel suit. "I believe you are the defendant, though I am not certain," said the attorney. Anybody reading the evidence in this illuminating (if odoriferous) case finds it difficult to evade the conviction that it isn't Haggood, but Denel and Mann who are on trial.—Hartford Times.

Forcing Education
 Forcing the youthful mind is a practice no longer obtaining in schools of the best standing, but not yet obsolete in many of the common schools. In schools which represent the dominant ideas of education today, stimulation, interest, suggestion prevail, and driving is avoided. If there has been some leaning toward the prosaic, there is now a fresh interest in stimulating the emotions, and a full realization of the need of many things conventionally not classed among the useful. The greatest problem of education unsolved today relates to girls. Heretofore their education has been a mere copy of that long ago established for boys. Some day a genius will come along and establish for boys. Some day a genius will come along and conceive thoughts which shall form the basis of an education which shall help girls to all their best possible strength one line of effort established for natures in some respects entirely different.—Collier's, Feb. 3.

The Training Of The Country Lawyer
 The struggle for a livelihood from the practice of law in the country, and the almost endless number of practical things which the country lawyer must learn in contests involving every social and business question, prepare him, as no other conditions can, to deal intelligently and usefully with the various and widely separated questions met with in the public service. *** I believe that in the absence of too many labor-saving devices in his profession, and with more dependence upon hard work, the country practitioner, as distinguished from his city brother, develops greater self-reliance and home-spun industry, and greater tenacity of wholesome, clearly wrought out convictions—all of which are exceedingly important traits when carried into public life.

I am also of the opinion that the study of individual ways and means, which the moderate income of the country lawyer makes necessary, and a familiarity with the simple, inexpensive manner of living prevalent in rural communities, tend to foster ideas of frugality and economy which, although too frequently left at home when public instead of private expenditures are under consideration, ought to be inexorably insisted upon as indispensable to a satisfactory discharge of official duty.

It may not be amiss to intimate also in this connection that the close personal intimacy and neighborliness of rural life and a consequent sensitiveness to the interests of those with whom they dwell, more easily persuade lawyers in the country that they should be willing on patriotic grounds to devote time and effort to official work.—Ex-President Cleveland in Youth's Companion.

Trying To Save The Middies
 Sudden interest in the Annapolis hazing trials has developed in the Senate, and that body has demanded

of the Secretary of the Navy not only the records of two of the courts-martial, but also information as to the authority for holding them. The Naval Committee of the House, too, is discussing the wisdom of an inquiry into the whole matter of hazing at the Academy—an inquiry which would put on the defensive the officers who permitted the practice as well as the midshipmen who indulged in it. All this, of course, is merely a manifestation of the general feeling that the recent sentences of dismissal have been, if not exactly too severe, at least too numerous, and resulting in a most lamentable waste of material that is valuable as well as expensive. Nobody denies that hazing, as distinguished from the inevitable prankishness and barbarism of youth, should be abolished; but nobody is very sure that it ever will be—in any except its undoubtedly evil phases, that is—and everybody is quite sure that for what has been going on in the Naval Academy the entire responsibility does not rest with the boys. The situation is in some respects analogous to that created by the conviction of Capt. Van Schaick and presents the same difficulties, due to the infliction of a justice real, but too narrowly restricted.—New York Times.

Seeds For Austria.
 A Sellwood (Ore.) man has made a shipment of 750 pounds of the seeds of fir and spruce trees to replenish the depleted forests of Austria. The seeds were put in double sacks and went direct to their destination. This consignment represents several months of seed gathering in the mountains near Mount Hood, and when the seeds reach their destination they will be planted to grow young fir and spruce trees to again be transplanted, covering about 2,000 acres.

Exclusive Theater.
 The experiment of a "national" theater is to be tried in America. Several wealthy men in New York have subscribed sufficient funds to build and endow the theater. The highest price for a seat is to be \$100, and the lowest ten dollars, though a certain number of seats are to be given to students at the nominal price of a shilling.

Italy's Legal Men.
 There are 10,982 advocates, solicitors and procurators in Italy, whose gross incomes, according to the income tax returns, amount to \$3,462,614, which gives an average income of about \$315. Of these legal men, five profess to have an income of \$6,000, eight of \$5,000, 16 of \$4,000, 70 of \$2,000 and 5,508 return theirs as under \$200.

Meat and Poison.
 A correspondent says that if he eats eggs in any form he has all the symptoms, more or less pronounced, of irritant poisoning. Many persons are affected in like manner by articles of food. Some persons cannot eat straw berries, to others mutton is poison, and many persons dare not eat crab.—London Lancet.

Growth of Children.
 American scientists have found that children grow little from the end of November to the end of March; grow tall, but increase little in weight, from March to August; and increase mainly in weight and little in height from August to November.

Slow Locomotion.
 "You say both his legs were shot off? How did he ever get home—seven miles away?"
 "Why, he said the shrieks of the wounded made his flesh creep so that he got home in a very short time."—Harvard Lampoon.

Unkind Fate.
 Just after he had discovered the richest vein of tungsten ore ever found in this country, George Spratley, a veteran prospector, was killed by an explosion of dynamite in his claim in Boulder county, Colorado.

Yosemite Railroad.
 It is expected that the Yosemite valley in California will soon be made as accessible to visitors in winter as in summer, through the completion of the new railroad, which is being built from Merced to the entrance to the park.

Vice Is Commonplace.
 The world is about to reform; not because of any innate ideas of morality, but because vice is becoming commonplace and dull.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Trouble.
 Troubles are necessary to the development of character. No man ever learned on smooth water to be a skillful sailor.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Only The Beginning.
 Those who imagined that Russia had reached "the bitter end" when Japan got through thrashing her now see how badly they were mistaken.—Kansas City Journal.

The Main Thing.
 "It is not the principal of the thing that bothers me," said the shylock, "but the loss of the interest."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Dartmouth put it all over Brown at basketball at Hanover on Saturday evening, winning forty-eight to nineteen.

THE IDLE OBSERVER

Collier's Weekly refers to Europe's Portsmouth conference, meaning of course, the peace convention now being held at Algieras, Spain. It is likely that the international title of Algieras will henceforth be the Portsmouth of Spain and, in future, when ambassadors meet to decide grave questions the place of meeting is pretty sure to be nicknamed the Portsmouth of the country in which it happens to be located.

The Portsmouth peace conference was one that marked a turning point in the course of the world's history. Interest in its outcome was intense throughout the civilized world. It was, to use a rather hackneyed phrase, an epoch-making convention, one to which future meetings of diplomats are likely to be compared and to which statesmen will look for precedents. The Algieras conference is nowhere near so important.

Just as people in Europe a few months ago were wondering at just what point on the map Portsmouth could be found so people in Portsmouth and other parts of America have lately been wondering where Algieras is and why it should have been selected for the Moroccan conference. Algieras is a Spanish watering place situated on the Bay of Gibraltar and but a few miles from the great Gibraltar rock. Its principal hostelry, Hotel Maria Cristina, is the finest in Spain. This probably accounts for the choice of Algieras as the place of meeting for the diplomats who are trying to reconcile the differences of France and Germany growing out of the dispute over Morocco.

It is at Algieras that the fate of the Moors will practically be settled. Strangely enough, it was the first place taken by the Moors under Taric ben Zeyad or Taric el Tuerto, otherwise the one-eyed, when Spain was overrun by the followers of the Prophet. The town was originally founded by the Romans and its name before the Moorish invasion was Pontus Novus. At the mouth of the harbor was Gezira Alhadra, the green island, and from this came the name Algieras, given to the town by the Moors.

Taric first visited Spain probably in the year 710, although some historians say 712. The first incursion was little more than a brigand expedition, but Taric returned with a large army and seized the Rock of Calpe, first defeating the Christians under Theodomin. To the Rock of Calpe he gave the name of Gibel Taric or mountain of Taric, since changed to Gibraltar.

It was here that the battle of Calpe, between the army of Taric and that under Prince Ataulpho, reinforced by Theodomin's troops, was fought. The Christians were routed and the brave Prince Ataulpho was mortally wounded by Taric himself.

The fatal blow was delivered only a few days later near the city of Xeres and but a short distance from the river named by the Moslems after the battle Guadalete or River of Death. The Christian army under King Roderick himself was overwhelmed and Roderick, the last Gothic king of Spain, supposedly killed. I say supposedly because his real fate is wrapped in mystery. He was never seen again and his body was never found.

The conquest of Spain was really due to the treason of Count Julian, who thus revenged himself upon Roderick for wrongs he had suffered, and the treachery of Bishop Oppas. But for Bishop Oppas the Christians would have won the battle of Xeres. Algieras was the paternal domain of Count Julian.

The Moors were not finally expelled from Spanish soil until 1492, when after a bloody war King Ferdinand's armies drove from Granada, the last Moorish possession, the forces of King Boabdil el Chico. Algieras was retaken by King Alphonso XI about the year 1341. Its vicinity was afterward the scene of the battles in which Spain lost Gibraltar to England.

This is another history lesson, one, I hope, that will make your knowledge of Algieras at least as complete as was the knowledge of Portsmouth acquired last summer by the people of that historic Spanish town. It is something of a coincidence that Algieras is connected with some of the most stirring events of Spanish history, as Portsmouth is one of the most historic of American towns. The great difference is that the traditions of Algieras are of defeat and disgrace while those of Portsmouth are of triumph. To make the coinci-

dence even more remarkable, it was here that the subjects of defeated Spain were brought in 1898 to be held as prisoners.

FOR THE DEPOSITORS.

(Continued from first page.)

which is ninety-five per cent of the stock of the Colorado Company, and Mr. Hall says that with such a controlling interest the receivers would not consider any offer of an exchange for any other form of indebtedness. The receivers believe that the irrigation shares have an intrinsic value. The receivers are also satisfied with the result of their investigations during the last week, but Mr. Hall admits that the work of realizing on the assets will necessarily be slow.

SUICIDE OF WILLIAM SPAULDING

Groton, Mass., Feb. 5.—Despondent, presumably of continued ill health, William Spaulding, a retired farmer, eighty-four years old, committed suicide by hanging in his barn on Sunday. Spaulding came to this town from Dublin, N. H., twenty-three years ago. He leaves a widow and two sons. One son, Frank, is superintendent of schools in Newton, and the other, Fred, is a contractor in Framingham.

Doan's Regulax cure constipation, tone the stomach, stimulate the liver, promote digestion and appetite and easy passages of the bowels. Ask your druggist for them. 25 cents a box.

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 WANTED, TO LET, LOST
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FOR SALE—A good Remington, No. 6, type writer, nearly new; used only a little, for sale cheap. Inquire of J. E. Dimick, Wharf Agent, R. A. N. Wharf. Feb. 5, 1906.

EDUCATION LESSONS—Special course in English for adults. Mrs. Bookbinder, No. 3 Lincoln Avenue. Feb. 5, 1906.

LOST—On Wednesday evening a ring with four keys, either on Congress, Market, State, Pleasant or Washington streets. Finder please return to Herald office. Feb. 5, 1906.

FOR SALE—Fine tone Mandolin and Bay state guitar with case new. Will sell half price. Address Music, Chronicle. Jan. 20, 1906.

TO LET—A nice front room, heated, with bath connected. Inquire No. 23 Austin St. Jan. 20, 1906.

WANTED—Manager for branch office we wish to locate here in Portsmouth. Address, with references, The Morris Wholesale House, Cincinnati, Ohio. Jan. 26, 1906.

FOR SALE—A modern, up-to-date seashore cottage. One of the finest spots on the New Hampshire coast. Address "S.," care Chronicle. Aug. 10, 1905.

FOR SALE—A room house and barn cor. Maplewood Ave. and Prospect St. Apply to C. E. Almy, 87 Market St.

SAFE FOR SALE—A good safe which cost new \$250.00 can be purchased at a bargain. Address G. W. D., Chronicle office.

WANTED—Men or women local representatives for a high class magazine. Large commission. Cash prizes. Write J. S. Train, 10 East Washington Square, New York, N. Y. mch5,1906

TO LET—House on Blington Street, vacant after Nov. 1st; furnace heat. Apply to Susan Brothers, No. 3 Green Street. Oct. 1, 1905.

TO LET—10 room tenement cor. Cass and Blington Sts. Apply to C. E. Almy, 87 Market St.

WILST SCORE CARDS for sale at this office.

PRINTING—Get estimates from the Chronicle on all kinds of work.

FOR SALE—Thoroughbred Boston Brindle Bull Dog, 2 years old, also Pup, 3 months. Great bargain. Address Kennel, Chronicle. Jan. 16, 1906.

PLACARDS—For Sale, To Let, Furnished Rooms To Let, etc., can be had at the Chronicle office.

WANTED—Live agents in every town in New Hampshire and Maine to represent the New Hampshire Gazette. Address this office.

PIANO FOR SALE—Parlor grand upright; only three years old; but little used. Owner leaving town reasons for selling at very low figure. Call at once, Dr. Robinson, New Castle, N. H. Jan. 20, 1906.

TEEN PACE BRICKLAYERS WANTED at E. S. Mosley estate, Curzon Mill Road, Newburyport, Mass. Apply to Contractor on Jan. 25, 1906.

WANTED—Heel shaver on McKay Machine also vamps on lathe's work. Ireland-Griffin Co., Dover, N. H. Feb. 1, 1906.

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 Office Hours—Until 9 a. m.; 9 to 4 and 7 to 9 p. m.

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 Rooms From \$1.00 Per Day Up
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THEATRE AND DINNER PARTIES A SPECIALTY.

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LOW RATES to the Pacific Coast via the UNION PACIFIC

From Feb. 15th to April 7th 1906, reduced rates will be in effect from Chicago to Principal points in Utah, Montana, Idaho, Oregon, Washington, Nevada and California.

\$33.00

Chicago to (San Francisco, Cal., Los Angeles, Calif., Portland, Oregon, and corresponding low rates to other points. Reductions from the East: The New Fast Train, "THE LOS ANGELES LIMITED" has Electric Lighted Tourist Sleeper without change, Chicago to Los Angeles, Calif., via Union Pacific and the New SALT LAKE ROUTE. Four days from New England.

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The cost is **SMALL.**

The comfort **CREAT**

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Blank Books Made to Order

J. D. RANDALL
Over Pay's Store, Portsmouth, N. H.

MAY NOT BE PLACED

Bronze Tablet In The Peace Building

HOLD-UP ORDERS AT HAND FROM WASHINGTON

It is possible that the bronze commemorative tablet will not be placed on the exterior of the Peace Conference building at the navy yard.

Draftsman Lincoln J. Randall of the construction and repair department has completed the design and work on the patterns has begun. Orders, however, have been issued to hold up the work.

Tablets, also designed by Mr. Randall, already adorn the room where the peace envoys conducted their deliberations and where the Treaty of Portsmouth was signed.

These tablets are sunk in the floor and indicate the spot where the table on which the treaty was signed stood and the positions of the chairs of Witte and Komura.

AGE PENSION PLAN

As It Is Considered By The Boston And Maine Railroad

Following the plan of a number of the leading railroad companies of the country, the Boston and Maine has given favorable consideration to the establishment of a pension system for such of its employees as shall have given thirty years of service, and who have reached the age of sixty.

If fixed to perform duty beyond that age they will be continued until they reach sixty-five. After re-



BILIOUSNESS.

Dispepsia means that your liver is out of order, and you are cross, irritable, and have a bad, nasty taste in your mouth, and are sick all over. To get rid of biliousness will result in perfect health, appetite, regularity and good looks. Restore the liver to health by taking

SMITH'S Pineapple and Butternut PILLS

Nature's Laxative

When you are biliousness in your head, your liver is out of order, and you are cross, irritable, and have a bad, nasty taste in your mouth, and are sick all over. To get rid of biliousness will result in perfect health, appetite, regularity and good looks. Restore the liver to health by taking

Cure Constipation, Biliousness and Sick Headache in one night.

25 cents at all dealers. A cure at the people's price.

Why Insure With The Travelers?

Because This Company Guarantees For No Larger Annual Payment a Far More Liberal Life And Endowment Policy Than Is Issued By Any Other Company.

C. E. TRAFTON,

District Agent.

ROUND TRIP TICKETS

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PACIFIC

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Union Pacific

For full information, folders, etc., address.

CHINESE DISLIKE US

They Have No Use For Americans

HOSTILITY BECOMING MORE APPARENT

AN INVESTIGATION

Of Conditions at Newport, R. I., is Possible

A dispatch from Newport, R. I., says that there is a report in circulation that the navy department is to make certain important matters dealing with contracts in connection with one of the naval stations there the subject of a rigid investigation.

There has been considerable correspondence between Newport and Washington on the subject, and it is a certainty that a board of officers will investigate, although how far the matter has gone cannot be learned.

The contracts for the several naval stations there each year reach as high as \$1,000,000, and many of the supplies used are bought under sealed and open proposals. The entire North Atlantic fleet is often furnished with its fresh provisions and the many ships of the fleet and stations there require many items from Newport markets.

LOCAL DASHES.

Next Sunday will be Septuagesima Sunday.

Valentines of the better class at Montgomery's.

The city council meets on Wednesday evening of this week.

The appearance of the city reports is awaited with considerable interest.

The small hall is a profitable bit of property for the Portsmouth owner.

The street sweeper has been more in use than the snow plow this winter.

The Valley Farm Dramatic Company visits Newington Wednesday evening.

It is predicted that February will be a winter month of the old-fashioned kind.

Wonder if the cold snap has put an end to the stories of Spring-like appearances?

Judge Stimes has missed but a single session of police court since his appointment.

The Greenland Athletic Club is making a hit wherever it presents its minstrel show.

The police have had few really quiet days since 1906 came in, up to the present time.

York Harbor claims to be the only really literary summer resort on the Atlantic coast.

The city government will consider the brown-tail moth campaign on Wednesday evening.

The chemical engine seems to be busy pretty nearly all the time, and is a most useful piece of apparatus.

If next summer does not bring cold unseasonable weather, it is a safe prediction that some seashore resort records will be broken.

Not only Portsmouth, but also New Hampshire, has figured prominently in the telegraphic dispatches during the past month.

Mars, Jupiter and Saturn are evening stars. The last named will become a morning star on Feb. 21, Jupiter on June 10 and Mars on July 15.

Returning eczema spreads its burning area every day. Doan's Ointment quickly stops its spreading, instantly relieves the itching, cures it permanently. At any drug store.

According to his implied promise given at the city meeting a week ago last Thursday, Mayor Marvin will announce his committees next Wednesday evening, provided he is able to attend the meeting.

NEW RECORD

For Portsmouth Basketball Team Established By Lacasse

The Nashua Athletic Association basketball team proved about the easiest thing ever and was beaten by the Portsmouth team in Pease Hall on Saturday evening fifty to ten. Lacasse established a new record for the local professional team by throwing fourteen baskets.

The line-up and score:

Portsmouth (50)	(10) Nashua
Craven 14	Bennefont
Follansbee 14	Graves
Sheridan 14	Mulvaney
Gion 14	Levick
Lacasse 14	Mitchell

Score—Portsmouth 50, Nashua Athletic Association 10. Goals from floor—Lacasse 14, Follansbee 4, Craven 3, Levick 3, Gion 2, Mitchell. Points from fouls—Portsmouth 4, Nashua 2. Referee—Cone. Timekeeper—Rowe. Time—Three 15 minute periods.

ON THEIR WEDDING TOUR

Mr. and Mrs. Dexter Came Here and Were at The Rockingham

Boston's exclusive social circle is much interested in the recent quiet marriage of Gordon Dexter, a millionaire chairman of the Hub, and Miss Annie L. Amory, a prominent Back Bay society woman. The bride is forty-six years old and the groom four years younger. They are cousins and their courtship covered a period of twenty years.

The marriage ceremony was performed at Miss Amory's home by Rev. Alexander Mann, D. D., rector of Trinity Church.

Mr. and Mrs. Dexter came to this city on their wedding tour and were guests two days last week at The Rockingham.

AN ABLE PAPER

Rev. Alfred Gooding, pastor of the Unitarian Church, addressed the Ministers' Association this forenoon at the Baptist annex on "The Religion of Benjamin Franklin." It was an able paper and indicated much research.

ARRANGING FOR NEXT SEASON

William Cobb, one of the proprietors of Granite State Trotting Park, will be here this week for the purpose of making arrangements for the racing schedule for next season. The track will be under new management.

GORHAM STATION BURNED

Gorham, Feb. 5.—The Grand Trunk railway station was totally destroyed by fire on Sunday. The loss was \$200,000, with partial insurance. A defective chimney was the cause of the conflagration.

CHINESE DISLIKE US

They Have No Use For Americans

HOSTILITY BECOMING MORE APPARENT

Peking, Feb. 5.—The revival of antagonism to foreigners has not only taken the form of boycott of American goods, but has developed into what seems an official plan to relieve from duty Americans who have been engaged in government capacities. Two such cases have been brought to light, one, a director of education, being dismissed, and pressure is at work against a customs official. In action of the United States Congress is declared to have caused this revival of hostility.

Yuan Shi Kai, viceroy of Chili province, has discharged C. D. Tenney, the foreign director of education, who organized the new school system in this province and within three years made it a model for the empire.

Strong opposition has arisen lately to foreign management of the schools, and particularly against Dr. Tenney because he is an American.

Yuan Shi Kai told Dr. Tenney that he appreciated his work, but Yuan Shi Kai has so many enemies that he could not afford to keep him.

The boycott agitation against American goods is being revived. When it began Mr. Rockhill, the American minister, and the American consuls urged the Chinese to wait until Congress had time to act on their demands, and the failure of Congress to do so has aroused their resentment.

Strong pressure has been brought to bear upon the government to remove E. B. Drew, the commissioner of customs at Canton, who is considered one of the ablest men in the establishment of Sir Robert Hart, director-general of maritime customs, because he is an American.

AT THE NAVY YARD

The Buckeye Engine Company of Salem, O., is putting in some new crossheads on the electric engines at the yards and docks power plant.

Corporals Marlinger and Punch were discharged from the marine guard here today (Monday) on the expiration of their enlistment terms.

A cargo of granite for the quay wall arrived on Sunday.

H. B. Chandler, superintendent of the Portland Consolidated Light and Power Company of Portland, was a visitor at the navy yard on Saturday and in company with Mr. Andrews of the General Electric Company visited the power plant and other points of interest at the station.

TENNESSEE'S TRIAL SET FOR THURSDAY

The armored cruiser Tennessee will have her standardization trial over the Owl's Head course on Thursday. The four-hour run to sea will probably take place on the day following. The naval trial board will arrive at Rockland Tuesday and will make their headquarters at the Thorndike.

HAVE ALWAYS MADE GOOD

The exhibition at Music Hall of Shepard's moving pictures will undoubtedly attract large crowds to the local theatre. Shepard's pictures have always made good here and a finer collection will be offered this year than ever.

NO CASES OF ESPECIAL INTEREST

There have as yet been no cases of especial local interest before the superior court in session at Exeter. One or two such cases have been settled and others postponed.

CHILDREN ATTENDED SATURDAY MATINEE

The inmates of the Children's Home attended the matinee production of the Colonial Stock Company by special invitation of the management of Music Hall Saturday.

HOTEL DEAL POSSIBLE

If a hotel deal now under consideration is consummated a firm will be brought to Portsmouth the presence of which will mean thousands of dollars to this section.

EXHIBITION SALE

D. F. Borwick's exhibition sale of silk Tuesday and Wednesday is the opportunity of the season.

HAD A REHEARSAL

The "Minnor" had a rehearsal at the residence of Mrs. Charles H. Hazlett Saturday evening.

The Cause of Many Sudden Deaths.

There is a disease prevailing in this country most dangerous because so deceptive. Many sudden deaths are caused by it—heart disease, pneumonia, heart failure or apoplexy are often the result of kidney disease. If kidney trouble is allowed to develop the kidney-poisoned blood will attack the vital organs, causing catarrh of the bladder, or the kidneys themselves break down and waste away cell by cell. Bladder troubles almost always result from a derangement of the kidneys and a cure is obtained quickest by a proper treatment of the kidneys. If you are feeling badly you can make no mistake by taking Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy. It corrects inability to hold urine and scalding pain in passing it, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to go often through the day, and to get up many times during the night. The mild and extraordinary effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. Swamp-Root is pleasant to take and is sold by all druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles. You may have a sample bottle of this wonderful new discovery and a book that tells all about it, both sent free by mail. Address, Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. When writing mention reading this generous offer in this paper. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

MAMMAS' MECCA.

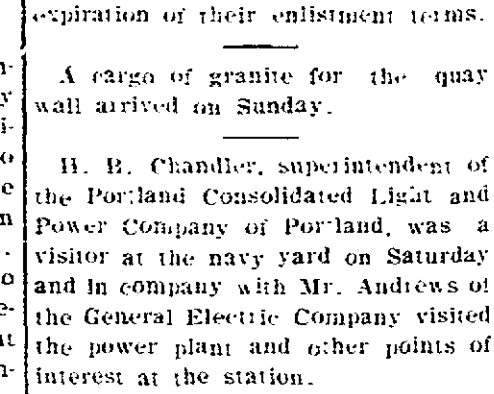
THE BOYS' STORE

Our Store has always been considered by wise mammas as an ideal place to replenish the wardrobe of the "little man."

Here can always be found JUVENILE ATTIRE at reasonable prices. Just at present the prices are far below the normal mark. They are ruinously low for us—pleasingly low for parents. Mothers! Ask to see those \$2.65 Suits.

HENRY PEYSER & SON,

"Selling the Toys of the Period."



SO FAR

Not a single competitor has been able to produce even an inferior Ale to put on the market as a substitute for our

Lively Ale

Perfection in brewing that has not been attained by any other Brewery makes this Ale so popular.

The Frank Jones Brewing Co. Ltd.

Brewers of the Famous Frank Jones Portsmouth Ales.

4000 EDISON RECORDS TO SELECT FROM.

1000 VICTOR RECORDS FROM WHICH TO CHOOSE.



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AT BRITTON'S EXPRESS OFFICE,

22 DANIEL ST.

The Finest Line of Woolens for Men's Wear Now Ready.

CUSTOM WORK STRICTLY—REPAIRING AND CLEANSING—SATISFACTION ASSURED.

Suits Cleaned \$1.00. ... Trousers 25c.

THOMAS R. SANDFORD, THE TAILOR.

Wood Letters, Scrolls and Ornaments for Signs a Specialty.

Plate Rail with Brackets and Combination Plate Rail and Picture Moulding Picture Mouldings to Match all Papers.

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CARRIAGE AND SLEIGH REPAIRING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES JOBBING A SPECIALTY. ESTIMATES AND PLANS FURNISHED.

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MAMMAS' MECCA.

THE BOYS' STORE

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HENRY PEYSER & SON,

"Selling the Toys of the Period."

A WOMAN'S BACK

The Aches and Pains Will Disappear: If the Advice of This Portsmouth Citizen is Followed

A woman's back has many aches and pains. Most times 'tis the kidneys' fault. Backache is really kidney ache. That's why Doan's Kidney Pills cure it. Many Portsmouth women know this.

Read what one has to say about it: Mrs. N. H. Lear, living at the corner of Court and Atkinson Streets, Portsmouth, N. H., says: "I have been troubled more or less for the last five or six years with kidney ailments. I had backaches and sometimes it was almost impossible for me to rise from my chair, such twinges would catch me in the small of my back. I was also troubled with swelling of the feet. A friend advised me to try Doan's Kidney Pills and I got a box at Philbrick's Pharmacy. They did wonders for me. The pains in my back soon disappeared as did all the other symptoms. I consider Doan's Kidney Pills the best remedy I ever used and I gladly endorse them."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

HOTEL EMPIRE

Broadway and 63d Street: Empire Square

NEW YORK CITY

For less money than it costs to stop at other hotels, we offer you:

Splendid Rooms
Excellent Cuisine
Efficient Service
Central Location
All Improvements
Automatic Lighting Devices, Electric Clock and Telephone in every room.

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REMODELING
ELECTRIFYING and
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HOTEL EMPIRE
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Send for guide of New York—free

OLIVER W. HAM.
(Successor to Samuel H. Fletcher)
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Furniture Dealer
—AND—
Undertaker.

NIGHT CALLS at 62 and 64 Market street, or at residence cor. New Vaughan street and Royne avenue.

Telephone 69-2.

The Product Of The
7-20-4
10c. Cigar Factory

now larger than that of any individual manufacturer in New England. The name R. G. Sullivan stamped on every cigar insures quality

S. G. SULLIVAN, Mfr.,
Manchester, N. H.

COAL AND WOOD

C. E. WALKER & CO.,
Commission Merchants
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Coal and Wood
White Oak State and Water Sts.

TOO MANY TITLES.

As long ago as when Mr. Roosevelt was governor of New York he expressed his antipathy for high-sounding titles of all kinds, even barring the term "Executive Mansion" as a designation of his official residence at Albany, says the Pittsburgh Gazette. At a reception in Washington a woman to whom he was introduced was designated as "Mrs. ex-Third Assistant Secretary of Agriculture." That confirmed him in the determination to avoid the use of all titles except when absolutely necessary.

Of course we all know titles are overworked in this country. Among those deserving of vacation are colonel, major, captain, doctor, judge and professor, especially the last named. Small, irresponsible colleges, particularly in the South and West, create thousands of doctors of laws, divinity and philosophy every year and send them forth to parade their unearned honors.

It has been said titles are the American substitute for orders of nobility. Since we have no use for the latter, it would seem we might dispense with a good many of the former.

A LOOK INTO THE FUTURE.

An article published in a Vera Cruz newspaper, evidently written by a Spaniard, warns the Latin-American people earnestly against strife and warfare among themselves; "for," he says, "if you fight each other you will stop the flow of immigration from the Latin countries of Europe; the present populations will then diminish until such a time as the United States becomes crowded, and then the surplus population of that great country, finding the Latin countries largely unoccupied will overflow upon you and engulf you."

This is a prophecy which concerns the Mexicans and Cubans, first of all.

There can be little doubt that the population of the United States will begin to "overflow" sometime. To a small extent, the process has begun already.

In twenty-five years this pressure will be severe. We shall need homes somewhere for our "surplus population." By that time it will certainly devolve upon the Mexicans to make good use of their vast undeveloped territories.

A BETTER SHOWING.

While the American public does not expect the canal zone to take on the attractive feature of a summer resort it will appreciate the message brought by Chairman Shonts after his visit to the isthmus. He declares that efforts in the direction of sanitation are meeting with success, and the men are contented, says the New York Sun.

After so many disappointments this statement indicates that a move has been made that will allow something like progress in the digging of the ditch. For a time it appeared as though the project was to meet the fate of the French enterprise, particularly when yellow fever seriously hampered operations. And it is not to be understood that this danger from disease has been eliminated. We have the word of the Chairman for it that conditions are improved, but he does not promise entire safety from the dangers of the climate and mosquitoes. If the forces now on the zone continue their efforts in the direction they may be in a position within a reasonable time to begin construction work in earnest, and not be hampered by delays incident to epidemics in the future.

THE JUROR'S NEED.

Wouldn't it be a great saving of time, also furnish a sort of post-graduate course, if the State were to provide all jurors with pocket dictionaries, so they might understand the big words the lawyers delight to use? Often in these days the self-made man does not have time to learn the meaning of all the large, two-for-a-quarter words, and yet he may be endowed with the saving quality of horse sense which goes to make the useful juror.

THE FUTURE OF THE DAIRY.

Soon there is going to be no excuse for unsanitary dairy barns in any city. Agricultural experiment stations in many States have already pointed out the way to have clean stables and wholesome milk, so that any dairyman can understand. The further dissemination of such knowledge is to be taken up by the Department of Agriculture at Washington. Foul dairies and impure milk are bound to go.

NOT A GOOD ANGLONIAN.

Ambassador Reid confesses that he does not like the London fog. It is hard to see how a man with such antipathy to an honored institution like the London fog can be successful as a diplomat in Great Britain.—Atlanta Journal.

A keeper in the Chicago zoo was robbed recently and now philosophically reflects that the more he has to do with men the more he likes wild animals. Also, President Roosevelt finds it necessary occasionally to recuperate himself by a turn with the bears, mountain lions and bobcats.

Hallstones six inches in diameter are reported from a Western city. The details do not state the number of bricks in the street paving that remain unbroken.

Family wars are always more lasting and bitter than wars between strangers. A fight between Sweden and Norway would be deplorable in the extreme.

A STEP FORWARD.

The Pittsburgh Gazette says: It is gratifying to know that the State Department of Health is about to put in operation a comprehensive system for the collection of vital statistics.

While a record of births and deaths has been kept in the more populous communities nothing in this direction has been done in the smaller cities and counties. There has been no official return for many purposes to which such records are put, particularly in determining the age of children who come under the child labor law. If for no other reason than this the proposed system will be of inestimable value, since it will show beyond any doubt the age of the individual should it be questioned in the courts. Other considerations equally important have demanded the collection of such statistics.

There can be no reasonable complaint to the establishment of the bureau by which the work is to be carried on, since long years of experience in other States prove it is money well spent.

INDUCEMENTS TO AMERICANS.

The announced policy of the government of Hawaii, in offering free farms to desirable emigrants from the United States, is to "Americanize" rather than "orientalize" the country. While Hawaii undoubtedly possesses many natural advantages, chief among which is its fertile soil, doubt has been cast on the salubrity of its climate and the statement made that the Chinaman is best qualified, next to the natives, for permanent residence there. When Hawaii first came under our flag it was regarded as a sort of island paradise, an opinion which has since been subjected to considerable revision. There is still plenty of good land in the United States that is not being worked, but an investigation of what Hawaii has to offer might not be amiss.

THE BABY QUESTION.

In reality, says Mr. Marcus Carlyle, M.A., a social philosopher discovered by the Westminster Review, the less babies we have the better babies we have. All the fuss about declining birth rate and race suicide he thinks absurd. Under present social conditions, he argues, there are already enough—perhaps too many—people in the world, and instead of bigger families we need better ones. The declining birth rate is hence a symptom of regeneration, not degeneration. Already better homes, more thrift, fewer juvenile vagabonds and outcasts testify to the wholesome effect of the so-called race suicide, and in the future these beneficial results will be even more apparent. There will be more marriages, less competition, better wages, fewer paupers, and a higher civilization in every way. In conclusion, Mr. Carlyle says: "The time has come when as much care must be taken in the reproduction of the human species as in that of the lower animals, if the nation is not to degenerate. The best humanity demands a smaller quantity but a nobler quality."

IRVING AND MODERN THEATER.

No one will question that Irving's splendid isolation among the men of his craft was due in great measure to his greater breadth of outlook, his more abundant sympathy with life at large and his serious scholarly attainments. All these things counted, but it is well worth inquiring whether the chief element in his success was not his profound belief that the stage, so far from being merely a means of recreation, has its legitimate high place in the social scheme. From first to last he appears to have had before him this ideal and he kept to it regardless of box office consideration.

To the complaint that one rarely leaves a theater feeling that one has seen something worth thinking about, the managers are ever ready with the glib retort that people want to be amused, not instructed. Is not Irving's conspicuous success a sign that the public is ready to accept better things if only they are offered?—Chicago News.

THE IDEAL SANITARIUM.

Instead of building a costly sanitarium for consumptives in the humid and changeable climate of Staten Island, New York would do well to place the institution somewhere on the dry plains of the Southwest. A few months spent in herding sheep in the San Antonio region, for instance, would do more good to weak lungs than all the outdoor exercise and open air exposure that patients can ever hope to get on the Northwest seaboard.

BREATHE FILTERED AIR.

An employer of many work people in Chicago filtered the air entering his workrooms. He did it for reasons not at all connected with the health of his employees—he was seeking to save valuable and delicate machinery which the city grime was ruining. To his surprise the absence on account of illness fell off four-fifths. Where there had been five hours spent away from work through ill health before the Chicago air was filtered into cleanliness there was now one hour so spent.—Chicago Journal.

Persons who daily cross streets where speedy automobiles ply should feel at liberty to vote themselves Carnegie medals any day without waiting for the official award.

Mr. Rockefeller's prediction of a panic in 1909 or 1908 has the consolation that the panic of which he was forewarned is the panic that does not hurt.

ENGLAND'S UNEMPLOYED.

A fund has been started for the purpose of colonizing the English unemployed. Mr. Fels, an American, is fathering the enterprise, and it is proposed to raise funds for the purpose, Mr. Fels contributing \$45,000 as a beginning. He insists that the United States is no longer a Mecca for the poor and unskilled, and that the proportion of men out of work in the British colonies is about the same as in England, in which we think he is wrong. He figures that there are in Great Britain 20,000,000 acres of absolute waste; and if the men who are now sleeping in the London parks and living from hand to mouth by the doing of small, unmanly jobs, as chance affords, will not go back to the farms and earn a livelihood—and we have the same class here—they might be persuaded if they were allowed to congregate, and so retain the advantages of society, the most important of which is beer.

The same problem awaits us in America and becomes increasingly urgent with the arrival of every shipload of the undesirable from the Old World.

A SUPINE PEOPLE.

The Chicago Chronicle thinks that the Americans are a singularly supine people because they allow themselves to be "lectured and libeled by every sensational preacher and self-satisfied college president," because they never recalcitrate when they are accused of dishonesty, lack of moral principle, tenderness to crime, and other odious things.

We have always supposed it was one of the duties of any people to accept with becoming meekness the rebukes of its moral teachers. The Jews of old knew themselves to be the chosen people of the Lord, and might have been pardoned a good deal of self-satisfaction, but the Old Testament is simply filled up with "roasts" on the people from the prophets.

No; we cannot banish our over-just Aristideses of the pulpit and the college rostrum, nor rise up and stone them. If they accuse us unjustly, we must attribute it to excessive zeal in their love for us. But we quite agree with the Chronicle that the American people are libeled a great deal.

THE SPIRIT OF SPORT.

In view of the present agitation regarding the reforming of college football, the article in the Century by Ralph D. Paine, in which he attempts to analyze the spirit of college sport as manifested in England and America, possesses timely interest. His conclusion that our English cousins play football for the love of the sport and the physical benefits involved, while American young men play chiefly for the sake of winning, is a severe indictment, if true.

American college students might well ask themselves if they are not taking their athletics a little too seriously; if what was originally fun and wholesome recreation has not degenerated into sordid business, the business of winning. Our cousins across the sea may not conduct their athletic sports in such a scientific manner as we, but if their policy is followed by greater enjoyment and increased physical benefits to the largest number, as is asserted, it might be well to profit by the example.

WIVES WANTED.

A delegation of farmers from the Dakotas visited New York and New England for the frankly honest purpose of obtaining wives. They heard of the preponderance of women in certain sections of the East and knowing from experience how few there are in the West, comparatively, came like young Lochinvar, out of that region to one more propitious for matrimonial ventures. The responsibility for the large number of bachelors in this country has been charged to geographical conditions. It is said there are 2,200,000 more unmarried men over 20 years of age than there are unmarried women, so a vast host of Americans must inevitably remain bachelors. Taking the country as a whole, there are more men than women, and the disparity is especially marked in the region west of the Mississippi, where men have been the pioneers.

GERMANY'S WAR IN AFRICA.

The German War Department has not yet solved the problem of whipping the bushmen to submission than the British had in the early stage of the Boer war, and the Herreros are certainly not as formidable a foe as the rawest levies of the republic were. The German soldiers are frequently ambushed by the poorly armed savages, and in mobility they compare badly with Tommy Atkins, whom German critics held up to scorn in the dark days of the Boer war. It has been borne in on the authorities in Berlin that the Herreros cannot be conquered by methods which would win a European campaign. More troops are sent out, including a strong force of cavalry.—Chicago News.

It is evident that the Germans are having no better success in reducing the bushmen to submission than the British had in the early stage of the Boer war, and the Herreros are certainly not as formidable a foe as the rawest levies of the republic were. The German soldiers are frequently ambushed by the poorly armed savages, and in mobility they compare badly with Tommy Atkins, whom German critics held up to scorn in the dark days of the Boer war. It has been borne in on the authorities in Berlin that the Herreros cannot be conquered by methods which would win a European campaign. More troops are sent out, including a strong force of cavalry.—Chicago News.

The St. Louis woman who proposes to start a \$1,000,000 university for the study of the occult should take note of the large number of young men who are vainly seeking facilities for the study of applied sciences and other practical things.

A New York man has sold his auto because it cost him more for fine than gasoline or repairs. The alrship is the logical vehicle for highflyers.

There may be woman angels, but Grover Cleveland is convinced that at least there are no club woman angels.

CITY PEOPLE AND POLITENESS.

One who has made an investigation of the subject, both urban and suburban, offers the opinion that there is little real public politeness in the large city and that "for the development of the finer feelings and of real character, a small city or the country is the best place to live in. If you want to be a fine, kindly, open hearted man, beware of living in a large city," says the Pittsburgh Gazette.

We Americans are not so polite, outwardly, as some of our European cousins. We say we are too busy; that we haven't time. But if we are not so polite as some others, this is not saying that we have no manners at all. There is as much politeness in the large city as in the small town. As has often been said, a woman may travel unaccompanied from one end of this country to the other and meet with not a single discourtesy, but, on the contrary, with unfailing politeness and consideration. Chaperones are an absolute necessity in Europe, where public politeness is more apparent than in this country.

"A WAVE OF SOBRIETY."

None but optimists are quite convinced that in drinking habits we are very much better than our fathers, and as the advocates of total abstinence do not seem to be largely of that class.

As to the decline in the consumption of wine and spirits, Mr. Thomas Whitaker, a member of Parliament, is firmly convinced of it, attributing it partly to change of taste and partly to greater abstemiousness on the part of the wine drinking classes. A much more important cause than either of these is surely the general use of tobacco, for nearly everywhere now it is the custom to smoke after dinner instead of sitting over a bottle. Mr. Whitaker is aware of the increase in the consumption of tobacco, however, for he goes on to show that it far exceeds the increase in alcoholic liquors, and in this he finds some comfort, believing that the check in the latter article "is due to the efforts and influences which have been fighting against the drink evil."

LEISURELY LONDONERS.

We are not surprised that the effort to establish the American "quick lunch" system in London has failed. The wonder is that the promoters had the courage to attempt it. London is the slowest city in the world.

The average Englishman, between getting up time and bedtime, is the receptacle for five meals: Breakfast, luncheon, tea, dinner and supper. How he accomplishes the feat, we know not; sufficient for our argument is the fact that he does it. The amount of time consumed in the occupation of eating can easily be computed. If, say, two of these meals were conducted on quick lunch schedules, the Englishman would save about an hour daily, which could be devoted to more profitable purposes. But the point would not appeal to him. His great-grandfather never did anything of the kind, and he is not going to either. George the Third never patronized the "quick lunch." And that is enough for John Bull.—New York Globe.

TRADE AND FLOATING MINES.

The sinking of a British ship by a floating mine off the Shantung coast is another evidence that Japan and Russia should gather up these instruments of destruction set afloat during the war.

These Nations do not own all the waters of the Far East. While they were at war there was some reason for the use of mines. But the war is over. The country has been opened to commerce and the Nations of the earth are taking advantage of the situation. They have every reason to expect their peaceful operations can be carried on without risk to life and property. Russia has expressed a desire to hunt down these perils to navigation, but Japan refused to enter into the undertaking.

It is the duty of Japan to lose no time in searching out the mines and exploding them at sea or storing them away until such time as they will be needed against an enemy. It is little short of criminal to allow them to float at will in the track of hundreds of steamers and othercraft. Chicago News.

Speaking of women's garments, a Paris dressmaker says that the style should match the woman rather than conform to any set rules. Wouldn't it be more practical to say that the style should match her husband's pocket book?

China's emperor is not likely to form an exaggerated estimate of his greatness so long as the empress dowager adheres to her present favorite amusement of locking him up every little while.

"Powder dry, sword keen, eyes on the goal!" cries the German Emperor, as he toasts his army and wishes more power to it. And a dozen uneasy places squirm and wonder if they are the goal.

It really seems as though the girl who secured a husband through a matrimonial bureau and was able to keep him only one day should get her money back.—Pittsburg Gazette.

A New York man has sold his auto because it cost him more for fine than gasoline or repairs. The alrship is the logical vehicle for highflyers.

There may be woman angels, but Grover Cleveland is convinced that at least there are no club woman angels.

MAKING HIM FEEL AT HOME.

A story is told of the present Shah's father while on a visit to England. He dined one night with the then Prince of Wales, now King Edward. Among the courses was one of asparagus, a delicacy unknown to the Shah. He considered it for a time, discovered that the head alone was nice to eat, ate it accordingly and flung the rest of the stalk over his shoulder.

The other diners were somewhat flabbergasted, but the tactful prince, not wishing his Persian guest, to feel that he had done anything ridiculous, promptly followed his example, throwing his own stalks over his shoulder. Naturally all the courtiers imitated him in turn, and the amazement of the royal servants was extreme to see the air suddenly full of flying asparagus stalks from one end of the lengthy room to the other!—T. P.'s Weekly.

YELLOW DRAMA.

There is hardly a doubt that the yellow drama exerts as harmful an influence on the susceptible portion of the public as does the yellow press, says the Brooklyn Eagle. It abounds in unhealthy sensationalism; it exalts vice and crime by making them heroic; it presents false views of life and social conditions. Not long ago a depraved creature named Tracy succeeded in killing a number of people, and his offenses were unfortunately dramatized.

It is regrettable that in our provincial towns more of the shows are bad than good, it seeming to be assumed by fly-by-night managers that agricultural populations are more entertained by crime, noise, violence and extravagance than they are by wholesome humor and the representation of clean and agreeable character. Some manager would find it worth his while to assume the contrary.

MR. ASTOR ON AMERICAN SLANG.

The son and heir of the richest American living and voting abroad, while on a visit to this country described himself, not as a British subject, but as an Englishman.

Mr. Astor senior is worried by our speech. He fears that in the course of time there may be two languages, one English and the other American. In his newspaper, the Pall Mall Gazette, which is "written for gentlemen by gentlemen," he protested against the use by Mr. Jerome of the expressions "I'm against a pretty tough proposition" and "You have kind of taken the tick out of me."

Mr. Astor has no need to worry. The history of literature demonstrates that the slang of to-day will be in the dictionaries to-morrow. It is only what is useful or necessary that endures. We fancy that the real trouble is that American slang is creeping into the books and talk of Englishmen. Hence the anxiety of Mr. Astor to save "the language of Shakespeare and Milton."—New York Globe.

THE MONEY PASSION.

No more wordiness, or superficial and sensational condemnation, no passing popular indignation having its expression possibly in laws directed against overweening greed, no amount of common, everyday moralizing of pulpit, press, stump and platform, can cure the money passion; nothing short of the evolution of a new principle of civilization born of a deep, philosophical and certain conviction of the race which shall enforce upon the individual the consideration of the greatest good to the greatest number and establish a different standard of worldly success, a social principle which presupposes a higher intellectual plane, can cure, or check, the money passion as now manifested.—St. Louis Republic.

QUESTION OF RACE PREJUDICE.

The extreme to which the race prejudice may extend is illustrated by the petition of Texas citizens to the Governor, asking official permission for mob punishment of negroes who are guilty of criminal assault. Request was even made that no legal trial be granted negroes accused of the crime. The Governor's response of course, refused the request, explaining his responsibility to enforce the laws of the State. It is noticeable that the citizens' petition was directed against negroes solely. No legal countenance for mob vengeance on white men was requested. Race prejudice and no desire to secure the public safety inspired the action.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

AN UNSETTLING AUTOCRAT.

The present Czar seems to have been born to upset peace. He is not stupid enough to be controlled without knowing it by others, and not strong and steadfast enough to control by the exercise of his own authority. He had had a score of chief advisers and had shown them all the door in turn. Yet he did not quite get rid of them—he kept them somewhere close at hand, ready to embarrass, hamper and soon replace any new man to whom he might give power for the time being. Save for those whom the bomb or the pistol has placed beyond his reach, he has them all near by.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

If the railroads would expend as much time and energy in perfecting safety devices as they do in fighting rate regulation they would save enough in damages to insure them against heavy losses.—Chicago News.

A professor of mathematics in a hear's talk on the theory of money. After teaching one man one way to become rich, he told two how two may become

AN OBJECTIONABLE SUGGESTION.

There is no reason why the world should seriously consider the suggestion of a Western educator that criminals convicted of capital crimes be given over to science for vivisection, says the Pittsburgh Gazette.

There are limits where science must stop. While it is cheering to know that men of medicine have discovered the cure for disease and humanity has not yet reached the point where it will permit of barbarity in order that these ends may be attained. Vivisection when applied to animals and birds is opposed by no inconsiderable part of the thinking people of America, and they have a right to cry down this extension favoring torture of the individual.

STAGE FOOD OF TO-DAY.

It is an interesting commentary on the extravagance of the times that a manufacturer of stage properties makes when, in speaking of the papier mache food for stage use he says: "I know of one comedy with a banquet scene in the second act where a bottle of real champagne and a real lobster salad are used at every performance. This comedy has been played 1,000 times in the last three years, at an expense for food and drink alone of \$4,000. One supper machine-champagne bottle and one papier mache salad—worth about \$2—would have saved all that money." Here is a hint to the insurance officials, suddenly bent upon economy.—New York Post.

NEW YORK'S TRUANT SCHOOL.

New York is making the experiment of a school for the exclusive use of truants and incorrigibles, says Boston Post. Boys whose behavior cannot be kept within the prescribed bounds at the regular public schools will be sent thither, where teachers of exceptional executive ability will attend to their disciplining. The experiment is an interesting one, but the beneficial effect of putting all the bad boys together and giving them the wholesale classification of badness may be questioned. Giving a boy, as well as a dog, a bad name, is not generally considered an auspicious beginning of his reformation.

"NO ENGLISH NEED APPLY."

The Canadians are said to be more British than the English themselves. So they are doubtless in political sentiment, but in matters of business that feeling is never allowed to interfere. A correspondent of the London Mail writes that "No English need apply" is a common addendum to advertisements in Canada. He attributes it to the "Yankee heaven" in the Canadian population. Probably the reason is a certain lack of adaptability in the English character, as compared with the colonial or the American.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

RECKLESS FINANCING.

The revelations which have been made show up a condition of things which it is simply shocking to think has existed for years in some of our greatest financial institutions, and for which men of high standing in the community have been all along responsible. The country cannot afford to permit its continuance. It is a moral plague spot full of danger to the nation. The fruit of the investigation must be a radical and comprehensive reform.—Baltimore News.

SUICIDES IN GERMANY.

An appalling condition of affairs is reported by Consul Harris of Chemnitz who writes concerning the large number of suicides in Germany, says Pittsburg Dispatch. Of 70,000 suicides throughout Europe during a single year, 11,000 took place in Germany, while during the past 10 years there have been 113,545. Commercial depression, the result of strikes, is attributed by Consul Harris as a cause, but the part played by the peculiar national conditions should not be forgotten.

THE GRAFT OF OTHER DAYS.

In a palliation of the crookedness of modern crooks, an editor alleges that our ancestors were as great grafters as those in Manhattan, and says that our farmers sold stuff to the British army. What nonsense! Why would the British army pay for what it could take without paying? Come to think, however, they could not take what they could not find and they could not find what was securely hidden.—New York Sun.

MRS. TOGO'S BAD EXAMPLE.

Admiral Togo's income is less than \$1,000 a year. Like every good Japanese husband of the "upper class," he hands the money over to his wife, who gives him a small allowance. Here is a custom which American married women should insist upon adopting. Give the old man a chance, but don't give him too much spending money.—Everybody's.

AN UNPAID DEBT.

Computing the average cost of raising a boy at \$3 a week we find that at the age of 20 he will cost his parents \$3,120. Now, then, little men, hurry up and liquidate the debt.

The New York woman who died and left \$1,000,000, but who cut off her relatives in her will, did not cut off the lawyers, although a careful reading of the document might not disclose a word about them.—Chicago News.

Some men are born wealthy; some achieve wealth, and some have wealth thrust upon them, by fathers in the insurance business.—New York Mail.

BOSTON & MAINE R. R.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
In Effect Oct. 9, 1905.

EASTERN DIVISION.

Trains Leave Portsmouth

For Boston—3.25, 7.20, 8.15, 10.53 a. m., 2.21, 5.00, 7.28 p. m. Sunday 3.25, 8.00 a. m., 2.21, 5.00 p. m.

For Portland—6.55, 10.45 a. m., 3.55, 5.22, 8.45, 11.35 p. m. Sunday 10.05, 10.45 a. m., 8.45, 11.35 p. m.

For Wells Beach—9.55 a. m., 3.55, 5.22 p. m. Sunday 10.05 a. m.

For Old Orchard and Portland—9.55 a. m., 2.55, 5.22 p. m. Sunday 10.05 a. m.

For North Conway—9.55 a. m., 2.55 p. m.

For Somersworth—9.45, 9.55 a. m., 2.40, 2.55, 5.22, 5.30 p. m.

For Rochester—9.45, 9.55 a. m., 2.55, 5.22, 5.30 p. m.

For Dover—4.50, 9.45, 12.15 a. m., 2.50, 5.22, 8.47 p. m. Sunday, 10.05, 10.48 a. m., 8.47 p. m.

For North Hampton and Hampton—7.20, 8.15, 10.53 a. m., 5.00 p. m. Sunday, 8.00 a. m., 5.00 p. m.

For Greenland—7.20, 8.15, 10.53 a. m., 5.00 p. m. Sunday 8.00 a. m., 5.00 p. m.

Trains For Portsmouth

Leave Boston—7.30, 9.00, 10.10 a. m., 1.00, 3.30, 4.45, 7.00, 10.00 p. m. Sunday 4.00, 8.20, 9.00 a. m., 6.30, 7.00, 10.00 p. m.

Leave Portland—1.30, 9.00 a. m., 12.45, 8.00 p. m. Sunday 1.30 a. m., 12.45, 5.40 p. m.

Leave Old Orchard—9.09 a. m., 12.45, 3.54, 6.32 p. m. Sunday 6.06 p. m.

Leave North Conway—7.38 a. m., 4.07 p. m.

Leave Rochester—7.20, 9.47 a. m., 3.52, 6.11 p. m.

Leave Somersworth—6.35, 7.23, 10.30 a. m., 4.05, 6.24 p. m.

Leave Dover—6.50, 10.25 a. m., 1.40, 4.30, 6.20, 9.20 p. m. Sunday 7.30 a. m., 9.20 p. m.

Leave Hampton—9.22, 11.50 a. m., 2.24, 4.53, 6.16 p. m. Sunday 6.10, 10.06 a. m., 7.59 p. m.

Leave North Hampton—9.28, 11.55 a. m., 2.30, 5.05, 6.21 p. m. Sunday, 6.15, 10.12 a. m., 8.05 p. m.

Leave Greenland—9.35 a. m., 12.01, 2.36, 5.11, 6.27 p. m. Sunday, 6.30, 10.18 a. m., 8.10 p. m.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

Portsmouth Branch.

Trains leave the following stations for Manchester, Concord and intermediate stations:

Portsmouth—8.30 a. m., 12.40, 5.25 p. m.

Greenland Village—8.39 a. m., 12.43, 5.33 p. m.

Rockingham Junction—9.05 a. m., 1.02, 5.58 p. m.

Epping—9.20 a. m., 1.16, 6.14 p. m.

Raymond—9.30 a. m., 1.27, 6.25 p. m.

Returning leave

Concord—7.45, 10.25 a. m., 3.30 p. m.

Manchester—8.32, 11.10 a. m., 4.20 p. m.

Raymond—9.08, 11.48 a. m., 5.02 p. m.

Epping—9.20 a. m., 12.00 m., 5.15 p. m.

Rockingham Junction—9.47 a. m., 12.16, 5.55 p. m.

Greenland Village—10.01 a. m., 12.28, 6.08 p. m.

Trains connect at Rockingham Junction for Exeter, Haverhill, Lawrence and Boston. Trains connect at Manchester and Concord for Plymouth, Woodsville, Lancaster, St. Johnsbury, Newport, Vt., Montreal and the west.

*Via Dover and Western Division. Information Given, Through Tickets Sold and Baggage Checked to All Points at the Station.

J. E. SHAW, Ticket Agent.
J. J. FLANDERS, G. P. and T. A.

Portsmouth Electric Railway.

Time-Table in Effect Daily, Commencing Sept. 11, 1905.

Main Line.

Leave Market Square for Rye Beach and Little Bear's Head at 7.05 a. m. and hourly until 7.05 p. m. For Cable Road only at 7.30 a. m., 7.50 a. m., and 10.05 p. m.

For Little Bear's Head only at 8.05 p. m. and 9.05 p. m. The 10.05 a. m., 1.05 p. m., 4.05, 5.05, 7.05, 8.05 and 9.05 p. m. cars make close connection for North Hampton. On Theatre Nights 10.05 p. m. car waits until close of performance.

Returning—Leave Junction with E. H. & A. St. Ry. at 8.05 a. m. and hourly until 8.05 p. m.

Leave Cable Road 7.30 a. m., 7.50 a. m., and 10.10 p. m. Leave Sagamore Hill, Sundays only, for Market Sq. at 10.23 a. m.

Plains Loop.

Up Middle Street and up Islington street—Leave Market Square at 7.05 a. m., 7.05 a. m., and half hourly until 10.05 p. m., and a 10.35 and 11.05 p. m. Up Middle street only at 10.35 p. m. Sundays.

Last cars each night run to car barn only.

Running time to Plains, 13 minutes

Christian Shore Loop.

Up Islington Street and Down Market Street—Leave Market Square at 7.05 a. m., 7.05 a. m., and half hourly until 10.05 p. m., and a 10.35 and 11.05 p. m.

Running time from Market Square to B. & M. Station is, up Islington street, 14 minutes; and down Market street, 4 minutes.

Last cars at night run to car barn only.

North Hampton Line—Week Days

Leave North Hampton Station for Little Bear's Head, Rye Beach and Cable Road at 7.30 a. m., 8.30, 9.30, 11.00, 11.55 a. m., 2.20 p. m., 5.05 and 6.25 p. m. Connecting with 7.45 a. m., 10.58, 11.5 a. m., 2.20 p. m., 5.05 and 6.25 p. m. trains from Boston.

Returning—Leave Portsmouth at 6. a. m.

Leave Cable Road 7.00 a. m., 8.30, 9.00, 10.30, 11.30 a. m., 12.30 p. m., 3.00, 5.45, 7.05 p. m. Connecting with 7.45 a. m., 8.30, 11.19 a. m. and 2.35 p. m. trains for Boston.

Leave North Hampton Station for Little Bear's Head only 11.00 p. m., 12.00, 4.50, 7.35, 10.02, 10.02, and 11.02 p. m.

Returning—Leave Little Bear's Head at 1.55 p. m., 4.15, 4.45, 7.50, 8.50 and 9.50 p. m.

Sundays.

Leave North Hampton Station for Little Bear's Head only 9.00 a. m. and hourly until 10.00 p. m.

Returning—Leave Little Bear's Head at 8.45 a. m. and hourly until 9.45 p. m.

All trips on Sundays connect with Main Line cars at Little Bear's Head.

*Omitted Sundays.

**Omitted Sundays and Holidays.

Make close connections for Portsmouth.

Saturdays only.

D. J. FLANDERS, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent

WINSLOW T. PERKINS, Superintendent.

U. S. Navy Yard Ferry

TIME TABLE.

October 1 Until March 31.

Leaves Navy Yard—8.20, 9.40, 9.15, 10.00, 10.30, 11.15, 11.45 a. m., 1.35, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 4.35, 5.00, 5.50, 7.45 p. m. Sundays, 10.00, 10.15 a. m.; 12.15, 12.35 p. m. Holidays, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 a. m.

Leaves Portsmouth—8.30, 8.50, 9.30, 10.15, 11.00, 11.30 a. m.; 12.15, 1.45, 2.30, 3.30, 4.23, 4.45, 5.30, 6.00, 10.00 p. m. Sundays, 10.07 a. m.; 12.05, 12.25, 12.45 p. m. Holidays, 10.00, 11.00 a. m.; 12.00 p. m.

*Wednesdays and Saturdays.

PERRY GARST, Captain, U. S. N., Captain of the Yard

Approved: W. W. MEAD, Captain, U. S. N., Commandant.

Decorations for Weddings

Flowers Furnished for All Occasions.

FUNERAL DESIGNS A SPECIALTY.

CAFSTICK'S, ROGERS STREET.

TIME TABLE

Portsmouth, Dover & York St. Ry.

In Effect Sept. 18, 1905.

Ferry leaves Portsmouth, connecting with cars:

For Elliot, Dover and South Berwick—6.55 a. m. and hourly until 9.55 p. m. Sundays—First trip at 7.55 a. m.

For Kittery and Kittery Point—6.25, 6.55 a. m. and half hourly until 10.55 p. m. Sundays—First trip at 7.55 a. m.

For York Village, York Harbor and York Beach, via P. K. & Y. Div.—6.55 a. m., and every two hours until 4.55 p. m. Sundays—First trip at 8.55 a. m.

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JUCKETT'S MILLIONS.

CASE WHERE WEALTH FAILED TO DAZZLE.

"So you're Ramsey Juckett's boy, eh?" queried the Oldest Inhabitant, removing the stem of his cornucop pipe from his mouth and blinking through his silver-rimmed spectacles.

The "boy" addressed was perhaps 50 years of age, corpulent and bald. He was carefully and expensively attired and seemed rather out of place in the village. His face, somewhat hard in its normal expression, had worn a smile as he disclosed his identity—the smile of a disguised prince about to throw off his beggar's cloak and dazzle his unexpecting subjects with an unexpected blaze of royal splendor. That smile faded before the Oldest Inhabitant's indifferent manner.

"Yes, I'm Preston Juckett," he said, and he couldn't help swelling a little within his beautifully laundered waistcoat, in spite of his disappointment.

"Ah!" said the old man.

"You don't remember me, I daresay," said Juckett, after an awkward pause.

"Why, not specially," admitted the old man. "I call to mind there was three of you Juckett boys—Ed, Nat and you. I remember Ed. He was a smart boy and a credit to the town. I went to hear him preach wunst in awhile. I ain't likely to forget Nat, seein' he killed the best cow I owned docterin' her. In California now, ain't he docterin' there?"

"He was, the last I heard of him," replied Juckett.

"That's what I thought. Yes, I mind Ed and Nat, but there wasn't much about you to remember."

"I suppose you've heard of me?" asked Juckett, with a grim smile and rattling some loose change in his pocket.

"Well, no, I can't say I have," answered the Oldest Inhabitant. "I did, too, hear 'at you had made money."

"I could buy this town out, lock, stock and barrel, and never feel it," said Juckett, boastfully.

"Are you goin' to do it?" asked the Oldest Inhabitant.

"Well, I guess not," replied Juckett. "Come down to give the town a libber?"

"Not much. I've got something better to do with my money. No, I just had a curiosity to see if there was anybody left I used to know. I wanted to see what the old place looked like."

"You might go an' see Frank Peabody," suggested the Oldest Inhabitant; "or there's Ardie Colgan; I reckon he might remember you, maybe. Funny to think of your comin' back here. If it had been Ed now—I reckon if Ed came back here they'd have the band out for all of its bein' 15 years since he left. I'd be mighty glad to see Ed again myself."

Juckett seemed restive. "So you haven't heard of me down here?" he asked. "Why, I own two-thirds of the stock of the railroad that runs through here. I'm worth close on to \$10,000,000."

"You mean you own it, don't you?" "Certainly."

"Well, there's a difference, you know," said the Oldest Inhabitant, blinding at him.

"It's a measly little hole, this," said Juckett, looking up and down the village street.

"I s'pose so," said the old man. "I s'pose it is. I don't reckon there's three men in it 'at's worth \$10,000,000—that owns that much, I mean—but it's turned out some good citizens. There's your brother Ed, for instance. We're proud of Ed."

"Ed's all right," said Juckett, grudgingly. "But he hasn't any practical ideas."

THE HERALD.
MINIATURE ALMANAC,
FEBRUARY 5.
SUN RISES 7:05 A.M.; MOON SETS 10:55 A.M.
SUN SETS 5:05 P.M.; MOON RISES 11:55 P.M.
LENGTH OF DAY 11 HRS. 11 MIN. 10 SEC.
Full Moon, Feb. 25, 10:55 a.m., morning, W.
Last Quarter, Feb. 10, 11:55 p.m., evening, E.
New Moon, Feb. 24, 11:55 p.m., morning, E.
First Quarter, March 5, 11:55 a.m., morning, W.
MONDAY, FEB. 5, 1906.
THE TEMPERATURE
The temperature at THE HERALD office at two o'clock this afternoon was forty-two degrees above zero.

CITY BRIEFS.
The Warwick Club is having a busy winter.
The golf enthusiasts had had a long season.
Have your shoes repaired by John Mori, 24 Congress street.
Baseball news now claims the attention of the sport lover.
The motor boat enthusiasts are steadily increasing in number.
Enthusiastic comment on Daniel Sullivan's new play is still heard.
The Yacht and Gun Club is making elaborate plans for next season.
Will Portsmouth harbor be visited by Admiral Togo next summer?
Prices on desirable Valentines are very reasonable at Montgomery's.
No trash in Montgomery's Valentine stock this year. All brand new goods.
Local hockey players have so far had few opportunities to indulge in the sport.
There will be three partial eclipses of the sun this year, none visible in these parts.
The ice man hopes that there will not be another warm wave for two or three weeks.
The Sewing Circle at Newington meets with Mrs. Faith Pickering on Wednesday.
Work at the paper plant would progress more rapidly but for delays in receiving machinery.
Many of the Christian Endeavor Societies celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary Sunday.
A man well informed on the properties of the diving rod is George D. Dodge of Hampton Falls.
The eclipse of the moon will begin on Friday at one hour, fifty-eight minutes in the morning.
Admiral Togo will receive a most enthusiastic welcome if he visits Portsmouth next summer.
Thursday night, when one stops to think of it, has always been known as a busy one in this city.
On the whole, astrological formulae are very encouraging to people born in the month of February.
This year is the 6619th of the Julian period and until sunset on Sept. 19 the 5666th of the Jewish era.
The storms predicted by some prophets from the first to the fourth of February did not materialize.
Arrived—Barge C. C. Co., No. 17, from Baltimore, with 1650 tons of Georges Creek Cumberland coal for Arthur W. Walker.
There's nothing so good for a sore throat as Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. Cures it in a few hours. Relieves any pain in any part.
The vacation of cod fishing in the waters of the Piscataqua is something new, although it has been an avocation for many winters.
The regular meeting of the Beneficent Society of the Court Street Christian Church will be held on Thursday afternoon and evening, supper being served.
The "Old Folks' Concert", to be given at the Colonial party on Feb. 22 was rehearsed Saturday evening at the North Church before the rehearsal of the regular choir.
Goodman and Company's bankrupt stock is on sale. You will find hundreds of bargains, as the goods must be sold within twenty-five days, as another firm is to take possession of the store.
On Sunday a crew from the Boston shops was at the Boston and Maine railroad roundhouse in this city to wash out and inspect some of the shifting locomotives that work in the Portsmouth yard.
The electric thawing apparatus of the water works department has not been called out so far this winter to relieve any frozen pipes. But it may yet do duty, if this kind of weather holds out.
Newburyport's chief of police says his officers must keep their guns in the pink of condition and be ready for a bullseye shot at any time. He intends to inspect them at irregular intervals.

PERHAPS NOT SETTLED
Decatur's Case May Receive Attention
DEPARTMENT HAS ASKED FOR DETAILS

It is possible that the case of Stephen Decatur, Jr., of this city, a former midshipman at the Naval Academy, is not yet settled.
A dispatch from Annapolis says that the navy department was asked for further information relative to the cases of Decatur and of Peterson B. Marzoni of Pensacola, Fla., also formerly a member of the first class of the academy.
This is probably due to the action of the President in pardoning Midshipman John P. Miller of Lancaster, Ky. Miller has been reinstated at Annapolis as captain of the Twelfth Company.
It is reported that Decatur has practically decided to take a position with the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company at the headquarters of that corporation. The young man has received several business offers since he returned to this city.
There is a belief that efforts will be made to secure pardons for both Decatur and Marzoni. Their offenses are considered in some quarters less flagrant than Miller's.

MR. KNAPP PRESIDENT
Elected As Chief Officer Of Inter-scholastic League

A meeting of the Southeastern New Hampshire Interscholastic Baseball League was held on Saturday in Dover. These officers were elected: President, Principal Allen H. Knapp of Portsmouth; Vice President, Principal Lee of Dover; Secretary and Treasurer, Principal Ferguson of Somersworth.
A schedule was arranged as follows:
April 14—Rochester at Somersworth, Berwick at Portsmouth, Dover at Farmington.
April 19—Portsmouth at Dover, Farmington at Rochester, Berwick at Somersworth.
April 21—Berwick at Farmington, Dover at Somersworth, Rochester at Portsmouth.
April 25—Dover at Rochester, Somersworth at Portsmouth.
April 28—Somersworth at Farmington, Rochester at Berwick.
May 2—Berwick at Dover, Portsmouth at Farmington.
May 5—Somersworth at Rochester, Farmington at Berwick.
May 9—Rochester at Farmington, Dover at Portsmouth, Somersworth at Berwick.
May 12—Dover at Somersworth, Portsmouth at Rochester.
May 16—Farmington at Portsmouth, Berwick at Rochester.
May 19—Dover at Berwick, Farmington at Somersworth.
May 23—Rochester at Dover.
May 26—Portsmouth at Somersworth.
June 2—Farmington at Dover, Portsmouth at Berwick.
The league comprises the teams of Portsmouth, Dover, Rochester, Somersworth and Farmington High Schools and Berwick Academy.
Portsmouth's representatives at the meeting were Principal Knapp, Capt. Frank Kilburn and Manager Charles Tucker.

INVADDED DWELLING
And North End Gang Received A Warm Reception

There were a few moments of excitement at the North End Saturday night.
It appears that a gang of sports on the evening marched right from one line into a Polish residence at the corner of Green and Market streets and got into some mischief with the inmates.
Officer Quinn passing along the line heard cries for help and went down to the house to investigate.
The people occupying the dwelling had met the enemy with wash bottles, tin dippers, catfishes, in fact anything that could be found in the house. Officers Snow, Quinn and Robinson got two of the gang and brought them to the station.

THE EMERSON
is distinctly
A HOME PIANO
The makers of the EMERSON PIANO are not paying a single cent to professional pianists to exploit the merits of their goods. You can depend upon it that your money invested in an
EMERSON PIANO IS
money wisely invested, money that will return you the maximum rate of interest in delight and satisfaction to the user for practically a lifetime.
The Emerson is EASY TO OWN because it is EASY TO BUY and EASY TO MAINTAIN.
Ask about our Easy Payment Plan.
H. P. Montgomery,
Opposite Postoffice.

LIVELY POLICE COURT
Judge Simes Listens To Details Of Five Cases

where the people living in the house charged them with assault. They told it all to Judge Simes in police court this (Monday) morning.
The police court brought out a crowded house this (Monday) morning and Judge Simes heard the trials and troubles of those who celebrated Saturday night and fell by the wayside.
William Carter, charged with brawl and tumult, pleaded guilty as charged and put up no argument as to why he did it. He settled for \$1.00 and costs of \$9.21.
William Powers, a partner of Carter, was down in the "red light" district Saturday night and got mixed up with some Polanders. He was charged with assault and said he was guilty. Judge Simes let him down for \$2.00 and costs of \$9.21.
James H. Orr and Lorne Ham were charged jointly with fighting on Penhall street Saturday night. Orr said he did not know what started the row. Ham told the court he wanted to get Orr home and the latter bucked. Anyhow, they clinched and finally fell into the hands of Police Officer Shaw, who took them both off the ferry. Orr was fined \$5.00 and costs of \$6.50 and Ham was put under bonds to keep the peace for one year.
Daniel McDonald answered guilty to the charge of intoxication. He had some friends in court who said they would send him away and the court let him go with a suspended sentence of six months at Brentwood and costs of \$6.50.

OBITUARY
Thomas Mulcahy

It becomes a sad duty to record the news of the death of Thomas Mulcahy of Portland, Me., who, after an illness of a month of rheumatic fever, passed away at his home in that city shortly after ten o'clock this (Monday) morning at the age of forty-one years.
Mr. Mulcahy was born in County Limerick, Ireland, and came to this country at the age of sixteen, locating in Springfield, Mass. He entered the employ of George W. Armstrong at the Springfield railroad station and soon convinced the management that there was something higher for him. Mr. Armstrong recognized his ability and appointed him manager of the company's business at South Framingham, Mass. After faithful service of a few years at that place he was appointed manager at Portsmouth and for nearly twelve years he endeavored a steadily increasing business at the end of which time the company advanced him another step.
He was appointed manager at the Union station cafe at Portland, one of the best positions the company could give him.
Mr. Mulcahy was known as one of the best employees of the George W. Armstrong Company and his record as a manager speaks for itself.
He was a man with a charitable heart and always exercised good judgment in every undertaking. He was known and liked by the traveling public for his cheerful spirit and even disposition and he leaves many friends to mourn his loss in this city and in Portland.
He is survived by a mother in Ireland, a wife and three children, four brothers, James Mulcahy, a grocer at New York city, Michael Mulcahy of Ireland, Brother Vincent of St. Francis College, New York, and Richard Mulcahy of this city, and one sister, Agnes, also of this city.
Mr. Mulcahy was for years a member of the Portsmouth Athletic Club, Portsmouth Council, Knights of Columbus, and is at present a member of Portland Lodge of Elks.

SALE NEARLY COMPLETED

It is learned that recent negotiations for the sale of The Rockingham reached a stage where all that prevented a transfer was inability to arrange for the changing of the license. This was prevented by the regulation that a licensee must be a resident of the state for a year.

BUT A QUESTION OF TIME

The condition of C. Fred Duncan is steadily improving and his complete recovery from his present illness is believed to be but a question of time.

LOSS OF THOUSANDS
Resulted From A Fire In Exeter
ENTIRE BUSINESS SECTION IN DANGER
Fire in Exeter on Saturday nearly destroyed two wooden buildings on Water street owned by Mrs. George A. Perkins. The loss is estimated at \$11,000, with insurance of \$8000.
The fire was the worst Exeter has known in ten years and at one time the entire business section of the town was in danger.
Signs of fire were noticed about ten o'clock Friday night by Police Officer Fred H. Howe and investigation with the aid of Officer Beverly S. McCaughey resulted in the discovery of a brisk blaze in the rear of one of the Perkins buildings.
Trouble with the fire alarm system caused delay and when the firemen reached the scene the conflagration was well under way.
There was a fierce gale and the flames defied every attempt to subdue them until the Perkins buildings were completely gone.
The two buildings were valued at \$5000 and were insured for \$3000. One of them was occupied by the meat market of Charles A. Warburton, the millinery and dressmaking establishments of Mrs. E. M. Gilman and Mrs. Hannah Batchelder and the music rooms of James A. Batchelder. Mr. Warburton's loss is \$3000, insurance \$2000. Mrs. Gilman lost \$1600, with full insurance. Mrs. Batchelder's loss is \$800, only half of which is covered by insurance, and Mr. Batchelder's loss of \$175 will be total.
The other building contained the offices of Richmond's Express Company, Merrill and Red Men's Halls and other offices. The express company lost \$300, fully covered by insurance. Merrill Hall was damaged to the extent of about \$1000 and Red Men's Hall and the smaller offices were badly damaged.
Rattle's block, adjoining, caught fire several times, but the damage will probably not exceed fifty dollars.

PERSONALS.

Lawrence J. Billbruck passed Sunday at Straw's Point.
Mrs. Albert Preble of York is passing a month in the metropolis.
Frank W. Ferguson of Boston passed Sunday in this city with his young son Donald.
Wildor D. Quint of Boston joined his wife in this city on Saturday evening to pass Sunday.
Miss Florence Winship of Boston has joined her sister, Miss Esther, in this city for a visit to friends.
John Burke passed Sunday in Boston with several Portsmouth boys who are now located in that city.
Col. Michael Crowley passed Sunday in this city with his sister, Mrs. William H. Denner of School street.
Maj. Harley B. Roby of Concord has been the guest of Capt. Charles S. Hill, U. S. M. C., at the navy yard.
Mr. and Mrs. John Flynn of Russell street attended the funeral of a relative in Melrose, Mass., on Saturday.
Francis T. French of Kingston passed Sunday as the guest of his daughter, Mrs. Robert G. Rowe of Cass street.
Mr. and Mrs. Frank W. Smith of Rochester were the guests in this city on Sunday of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Thompson.
Judge Calvin Page left on Sunday for Cuba and Hayti. During his absence, Judge Page will inspect valuable timber lands.
Mrs. Morris C. Foye of Middle street is seriously ill at her home.
Mrs. Edward E. Sides is ill at her home on Chauncey street.
Charles Lear, a former cutter at the Gale shoe factory, has taken a position with the Dow and Forsyth shoe company of Lynn, Mass.
Mr. and Mrs. Edward La Grange of State street have moved to Lawrence, Mass., where Mr. LaGrange will take up the work of a mason.
Charles Akerman, ticket agent at the North Union station, Boston, and Mrs. Akerman were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Perkins on Sunday.
Mrs. Harry Cole of Bridgeport, Conn., is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur P. Frost in this city. Her husband will join her here this week.
Judge Calvin Page has ordered a forty-five horse power Packard touring car, to be delivered about May 25. He will retain possession of his 1905 model Autocar.
Frank O'Shea, telephone inspector in this city, attended the fifth annual banquet of the employees of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company at the American House, Boston, on Saturday evening.
Rev. Charles S. Frost, who for some time supplied the pulpit of the Pearl Street Baptist Church in this city, preached his first sermon as pastor of the Manchester First Free-will Baptist Church on Sunday. His subject was, "The Pastoral Relation: a Partnership."
James H. Driscoll left this (Monday) morning for California for the benefit of his health. He will make a short stay in Chicago on his way. His friends here are sure that he will regain his health under the influence of the western climate and hope soon to see him back in his usual good spirits.

COLD WAVE COMING
The Washington Weather Sharps Say So, Anyway

Another cold wave is coming. At least, the Washington weather sharps say so. Like young Lochinvar, it has come out of the West and is now sweeping over the Gulf states. It is expected to come up the coast and make its influence felt in New England by tonight or tomorrow.
Sunday night, the frigid wave covered a vast territory, extending from Texas to Manitoba. The northern half of Florida was also affected, but up here the orange crop is safe. Therefore, there is no immediate danger of a famine of the golden fruit in Portsmouth.
TUCKER'S COUNSEL
Will Hold a Conference Some Time This Week
The counsel for Charles L. Tucker, condemned for the murder of Mabel Pace, together with other attorneys, will hold a conference some time this week to determine whether the next step in the struggle to save the young prisoner's life will be an appeal to the United States supreme court on constitutional grounds or an appeal for executive clemency from Gov. Guild.
If, after the conference, there seems to be the slightest chance that the supreme court will give a hearing, that method will be tried. Failing in this, Gov. Guild will be asked to commute the death sentence to one of life imprisonment.

ORDER OF RAILWAY CLERKS

An order of railway clerks was formed at Nashua on Sunday by a delegation of clerks from Portland. A branch will shortly be formed in this city.

CHARLES J. WOOD.

Mr. Wood is now occupying his new store, formerly the office of the Rockingham National Bank, Pleasant Street, where he has accommodations for his increasing business. The public is cordially invited to visit Mr. Wood at his new place of business and inspect his new line of cloths.
CHARLES J. WOOD,
Clerk, Pleasant Street.
MR. TOBEY RECOVERS
John G. Tobey, Jr., who has been

Madame Catoma
OF BOSTON
The Greatest Living Naturally Gifted Clairvoyant, Famous Planet Reader and Teacher of Palmistry.
She foretold the drowning accident at Old Orchard beach in 1902 and can show testimonials to that effect and many other predictions. By her wonderful power she tells the most successful course to pursue in life. She is the greatest expert and best adviser on BUSINESS INVESTMENTS, LAW-SUITS LOVE and MARRIAGE. She tells how to win the one you love, who and when you will marry, locates absent friends, lost treasures, unites the separated and tells how to succeed in business; in fact she will help you in all your troubles. Madame Catoma is not a false pretender of the science of Palmistry and Mediumship, but a Reliable Adviser on all matters, and so acknowledged by all her patrons. Consult her; a visit will convince the most skeptical that she has no equal.
Positively no charge unless entirely satisfactory.
Hours—1 to 5 p. m.; 7 to 9 p. m.
HERE FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY.
22 PLEASANT ST. PORTSMOUTH
Opposite Hotel Merrick

REPORT WITHOUT FOUNDATION

To the Editor of The Herald:—I wish to correct the statement published in last Thursday evening's Herald that our daughter, Martha Straughn, and Leon Hill were married by Rev. C. LeV. Brine. The rumor is untrue and has no foundation.
Mr. and Mrs. George Straughn, 46 Bow Street, Portsmouth.

AMPUTATION MAY BE NECESSARY

Archie McIsaac, an employee of the Morley Burton Company, is confined to his home in Columbia court, suffering from the effects of exposure. Both feet were badly frozen and their condition is such that amputation may be necessary. Dr. Eugene B. Eastman is the attending physician.

SUIT SETTLED

The suit of Lowell F. Roberts of North Hampton against Dr. Odell of Greenland, marked for trial at the present session of superior court, has been settled. The suit was for \$10,000 and the allegation was malpractice in the setting of a broken bone.

NEWS FROM BOSTON

I has remained for Portsmouth to coin a new name for the chief engineer and district chiefs. In that city they are appointed as "directors." Boston Sunday Globe.

BANQUETS AT THE ROCKINGHAM

Three banquets are already scheduled at Hotel Rockingham for February. The first will be that of the Portsmouth Medical Society tomorrow (Tuesday) evening. The second is that of the Helen Seavey Quilting Party to the Paul Jones Club, Sons of the American Revolution, announced for Thursday evening, Feb. 15. The third, planned for Wednesday evening, Feb. 21, is that of the Kappa Beta Xi fraternity of Phillips Exeter Academy.

Valuable Advice Given By
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Opposite Hotel Merrick

REV. JOHN E. FINEN GOING ABROAD

Rev. John E. Finen, pastor of St. Michael's Church, Exeter, Sunday morning surprised his congregation by the announcement that he will sail from New York next Thursday on the Arabic for a trip of three months to the Madeira, Spain, Algiers, Malta, Greece, Turkey, the Holy Land, Rome, France, England and Ireland. He will be accompanied by Rev. Thomas E. Reilly of Newmarket and Edward J. Walsh of Salmon Falls. During his absence St. Michael's Church will be in charge of Rev. Walter Dee of Manchester.

Horse Shoeing
CARRIAGE WORK AND BLACKSMITHING.

If your horse is not going right come and see us. We charge nothing for examination and consultation. If you want your carriages or carts repaired, or new ones made, we will give you the benefit of our 45 years experience in this business without expense.
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Mr. Wood is now occupying his new store, formerly the office of the Rockingham National Bank, Pleasant Street, where he has accommodations for his increasing business. The public is cordially invited to visit Mr. Wood at his new place of business and inspect his new line of cloths.
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